The Weekly Post.

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KISSES.

I.

Give me kisses—do not stay
Counting in that careful way;
All the coins your lips can print,
Never will exhaust the mint;
Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

II.

Give me kisses—do not stop
Measuring nectar by the drop;
Though to millions they amount,
They will never drain the fount;
Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

III.

Give me kisses—all is waste,
Save the luxury we taste;
And for kissing—kisses live
Only when we take or give;
Kiss me, then,
Every mo ment—andagain!

IV.

Give me kisses—though their worth
Far exceeds the gems of earth,
Never pearls so rich and pure
Costs so little, I am sure;
Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

V.

Give me kisses—nay, 'tis true,
I am just as rich as you;
And for every kiss I owe,
I can pay you back, you know;
Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

A NIGHT OF HORROR.

The setting rays of a cold December sun were still faintly shining over the little village of Arlington, when the mail-coach from London drew up, with its attendant bustle and confusion, before the "Blue Dragon," the principal inn of the place. As quickly as their numb limbs would let them, the half-frozen outsiders, and but little warmer insiders, climbed down from their perches and entered the parlor, where a cheerful fire and still more inviting dinner were ready to welcome them.

Owing to the shocking state of the roads, the coach was compelled to stop there that night, instead of continuing its journey, and reaching its destination the following day. Of course there were the usual number of grumblers, who had the most urgent business on hand, and a sprinkling of fastidious ones, who were too dignified to spend the night in a low tavern, as they so politely termed it, but even these, under the influence of the good cheer, combined with the generous effects of a little stronger stimulant, soon became appeased, and in a short time all were chatting together on friendly terms.

When the inner man, not to say woman too, had been refreshed, they all, as if by common consent, drew up their chairs to the fire, with the intention of making a night of it. Some talked politics, some discussed mercantile business, some narrated travels, others adventures—the most exciting of which has given the title to our story. It was told by an elderly lady, who gave it with such emphasis that she alone succeeded in really captivating the attention and interest of all. It ran thus:

"Some forty years ago my husband and myself, then but lately married, were living in a little house in Devonshire. A picturesque spot indeed, and desolate enough for any but a newly-married couple, since we were a good two miles from the nearest village, and there was no habitation between us and it. We had not been there long before my husband had cause to dismiss his man-servant on suspicion of stealing plate, which, though never proved, clearly pointed to him as the thief, and the man had since then taken up his abode in the village, where he lived in an idle and dissipated manner.

"One morning, soon after this, as my husband and myself were setting out for a walk, a message was put into his hands, which stated that his uncle was dying, and wished to see him at once. This we thought strange, as the last accounts we had received of his health had been very good; but my husband, who had expectations in that quarter, and really did like the old gentleman, thought it best to go at once and satisfy himself of the truth with his own eyes. Accordingly he set out, leaving me alone—the first time since our marriage, and promising to be back again the following day if possible.

"In the afternoon the weather changed, and the sky that had been so bright and blue in the morning soon became clouded and overcast. The wind too got up with an ominous sound; everything in short, betokened a coming storm. I went into the house, and had hardly taken off my bonnet and shawl before the first drops of rain began to patter down against the windows. With the falling of the rain a sort of indescribable depression seemed to come upon me, and, do what I would I could not shake it off. In vain I tried the piano, a favorite book, my work—it was of no use; it seemed to settle more and more upon me as the evening advanced.

"At last, by ten o'clock, I could stand it no longer, and, telling my maid I should not want her again, I went up stairs to my bedroom. On entering, I locked the door behind me, and mechanically laid the key on the mantel-piece. I sat down before the looking-glass, and began to brush my hair, and thinking the while of how my husband got on, and what was the earliest hour I might reasonably expect him back the next day. Happening to raise my eyes, I saw a hand creep from behind the curtains of the bed, silently take the key from the mantel-piece, and disappear again. How I refrained from shrieking out on seeing this I scarcely know. For a moment I felt completely sick with fear, and my face, reflected in the glass, appeared to me ghastly. But it was not for long, however; once more my heart began to beat, and the awful reality of my position suddenly flashed upon me. With a presence of mind that was quite unnatural to me, I continued brushing my hair as though I had seen nothing, while a hundred reflections rushed through my mind. There I was, alone and unprotected, locked up in a room with an unknown being who had hidden himself—God only knew for what purpose. To have shown the least alarm or suspicion of his presence would have been to court immediate death; for I felt well assured that one who had taken the trouble to secrete himself would have been deterred by no scruples to gain his own ends. What was I to do? It is true that my husband's dressing-room opened out of my bedroom; but there was no other outlet from it, and the key-more-over, was in the bed-room side of the door. So I discarded that idea in despair. Then I thought of sitting up and reading all night; but this, too, would be of no use; for, even supposing I could keep awake, the ruffian would soon lose patience, and I would have to face him. Far better, then, to go to bed, simulate sleep, and trust to Providence for the rest. Accordingly I put out the light, and with a beating heart, as I neared the spot where I knew he was concealed, I crept to bed. To have told me not go to sleep would have been so much breath wasted, for I never felt less inclination to do so. The flickering of the firelight enabled me to discern the surrounding objects, while without the incessant patter of the rain, as it fell from the eaves, seemed to make the silence more oppressive. By degrees I began to breathe a little heavily, and at regular intervals, as one just dropping off to sleep, and I even went so far as to feign a snore. After I had lain like this for what seemed to me hours, but what could not really have been more than twenty minutes, a slight motion behind the curtain told me that at last my enemy was about to come out. I immediately closed my eyes; and only just in time, for the next instant I felt that he was bending over me to ascertain whether I was really asleep.

"Having assured himself on this point, he went to the window, opened it, and gave a low whistle. Another minute, and a ladder was placed against the sill and soon a second man was standing by the first. I then perceived that both wore black masks, and I heard the one who just entered ask the other whether the 'old gal' had twigged any thing.

"'No,' he answered; 'she went to bed as quietly as a new-born lamb.'

"'Then let's set to work at once.'

"With these words, to my great joy, I saw them going toward my husband's dressing-room. But I had counted my chickens too soon, for one of them turning back, came and flashed the candle before my eyes, as if to convince himself that my sleep was unfeigned. To keep still during this ordeal was most trying; for had I betrayed the slightest consciousness of his presence, or otherwise moved in the least, it would have been all up with me. Seemingly satisfied he rejoined his companion, and I heard them rifle the plate chest, which had been placed there for greater security, with no unworkmanlike hands. All at once an idea flashed across my mind—how, if by getting out of bed quietly, I could reach the door, turn the key upon them, and so catch them in a complete trap?

"No sooner thought of than done; gently I turned back the clothes and glided from the bed. As my foot touched the floor the clock was striking the first strokes of twelve, and I thought I heard in the far distant the thud of a horse's gallop. True it was very faint; and I imagined that perhaps after all my hearing had deceived me; so I stealthily advanced. I was within three steps of the door when I stumbled over a foot-stool I had not noticed. The noise caused the robbers to look round, and our eyes met. Then came the race for life, for I knew that I might expect no mercy at their hands. We were within an equal distance of the door, which, as I before mentioned, locked on my side. I made a rush forward, and caught hold of the handle; they on their side did the same. For one moment I thought I was lost; but then, gathering up my remaining strength into one final effort, I pulled it to, turned the key, and with one long scream fell senseless on the floor.

"'When I recovered I found myself in the arms of my husband, while a second glance round the room showed me my two visitors in the hands of a policeman. The 'denouement' is easily explained.

"My husband upon arriving at his uncle's found him in the most perfect health, and quite innocent of having sent him any message. Being alarmed at this he hurried back, and on his way through the village had got the constabulary force (which, by-the-by, consisted of only one man) to accompany him to his house. When within a few paces of it they heard my scream and seeing the ladder against the window, had hurried up it. And only just in time, for the robbers were on the point of breaking through the door. It is almost needless to add that the man hidden in my room was the servant we had discharged, and who, out of revenge, had planned this robbery with one of his pals. In a fortnight's time they were 'wanted' over the seas, where I have no doubt they are still ruminating there over the vicissitudes of human life."

A REMARKABLE CLOCK.

A strange clock belonged to a Hindoo prince. In front of the clock's disk was a gong swung upon poles, and near it was a pile of artificial human limbs. The pile was made up of the same number of parts necessary to consti tute 12 perfect bodies, but all lay heaped together in apparent confusion. When the hands of the clock indicate the hour of one, out from the pile crawled just the number of parts needed to form the frame of one man, part coming to part with a quick click, and, when completed, the figure sprang up, seized a mallet, and, walking up to the gong, struck one blow. This done he returned to the pile and fell to pieces again. When two o'clock came, two men arose and did likewise; and at the hour of noon and midnight the entire heap sprang up, and, marching to the gong, struck, one after the other, his blow, making twelve in all; then returning, fell to pieces as before.

THE BEGGAR CHILD.

Why do the night winds, moan so drearily,
Over the earth in their wailings wild;
Clasping the form that walks so wearily,
Kissing the lips of the beggar child.
Now see her toiling up the street
With care-worn face, and sunken eye
Uncovered head, and shoeless feet
Touched by the snow-flakes from the sky,
How the tempest blows in madness,
And the night comes quickly down,
Leaving her in want and sadness,
In the darkness of the town.

Why are the gates of Heaven so beautiful,
Touched to-night by the mystic hand,
Some one must come, whose pilgrimage dutiful
Gives him a hope of that better land.
Beside the pearly portals bright
An Angel stands with listening ear;
There comes a knocking, softly light,
What earthly soul has wandered here.
"Open!" says the Master kindly,
"Smile upon your daughter's face;
Poor in spirit; yet not blindly
Has she run the toilsome race!

Why dothe winds moan so drearily,
Over the earth with their wailings wild
Singing a song of Death so wearily
Above the form of the beggar child,
Who sleeping there upon the street
Has passed from Life to peaceful rest;
Whose snow-crowned brow, and shoeless feet
Are sheltered now in mansions blest.
Moan, sad winds, in sounds of sorrow,
You can never enter there,
She will never know to-morrow
With its hours of want and care.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

THE FASHIONS.

[Harpers Bazar.]

SPRING STYLES.

In the attractive display of colors shown in importers' sample books—of which there are many volumes marked "Spring, 1875"—two shades of each color are invariably placed together by way of indicating that shaded costumes will be worn again, and these are no longer extreme tints, but are of kindred hues graded—as the french say, *en camaieu*. The spring stock of Lyons silks will consist of failles of medium reps, and of darker colors than were ever before worn in April and May. There are no more high colors and no more mixed ones, but many natural quiet hues that will please the most fastidious tastes. Brown and gray shades make up two-thirds of the importations. Beige shades, that are natural soft browns, predominate, and range from the deepest noisette up to cream and flesh tints. The grays are clear and deep, with occasional blue tones. Deep green, blue, violet, and plum-color are so dark as to be almost black. French manufacturers are still happy in nomenclature, and have given expressive name to new shades. For instance, chinchilla gray is the lightest shade of the fur of that name; *argent* is the clear silver gray so dear to our grandmothers; oxford is a bluegray like that of the English linens worn last summer; a stylish hue is a deep stonegray, ycleped sphinx; *tempete* (tempest color) is the suggestive name of a murky grayish hue; Suedo se is a cold gray with untold depths of blue. French gray is a soft dove-color; Russian gray is like the old-fashioned ash-of-roses; and to complete the gray list are two nondescript hues called Ashantee and Coomassie. The handsomest and freshest brown shades are clear, rich and deep, without any reddish Bismarck tints, or the greenish olive and bronze hues lately worn. Seal brown and nut brown predominate. The darkest natural beige brown is called Concha, and a similar shade is Trabucos; Tunisienne is a lovely clear brown, and *ronce* is brier brown. Penelope, Cep, and Noe are capricious names for equally capricious tints. Veronique is the name given dark greens whose color is almost invisible. Hydre is a drab of beautiful bluish shades. Jujube is the color of the dark red paste of that name. Cratere is reddish brown. Capre is dark rich green. *Acier* is steel color. Light shades for evening dresses are *amande*, or almond color; cream color that is unbleached white; Italie, a clear straw color; a soft pink that the French call *sourire* (a smile); and myosotis, which is forget-me-not blue. Many *argent* or pale silver shades are also shown. New black silks are of what merchants call "finer makes," meaning smaller reps instead of the heavy cords lately worn. They have also more lustre than they have had for years, and are of coal black hues instead of that blue black once in vogue.

FANCY SILKS.

Among fancy silks, plaids, quadrille or check silks, and stripes are again imported. The plaids are broken and irregular, and are either a very dark color with white, or else various beige shades. Thus navy blue and white uneven plaids are shown, to form parts of suits with solid blue sleeves and skirts. There is also dark prune with white, Russian green and white, wood-colors and white. Other plaids contain three colors such as blue, brown and white, or ecru, white and brown. The quadrille silks begin with the smallest pin-head checks and extend up to inch blocks; they are most largely imported in black and white, but the colors noted for plaids are repeated in checks also. Blocks of blue alternating with buff are shown for children and misses. Persian colorings are the novelties offered in striped silks. These designs are similar to those of limousine, the stylish striped wool fabric worn this winter; thus the ground is brown or gray, with stripes of two shades of the self-color, and also lines of blue, green, ponceau, or violet; sometimes only one contrasting color is added, and sometimes more. These medley stripes must be quaint to be pretty both in color and weaving; very odd and stylish combinations are white and black stripes, with lilac and violet woven across them in rays or dashes, or else lengthwise pencilings of deep cardinal red, blue and gray. Grounds of light blue are striped with lilac and gray. Prune and lilac are pretty together, and blue, with white and brown, is admired. Cameo stripes, showing two or three shades of a color, are still very largely imported, especially in steel blue and brown shades; the handsomest of these have stripes a fourth of an inch broad. Chine stripes also return in brown shades, and in mode, *gris, cendres, cuir*, and in *feutre* or felt grays. The old favorite black and white silks in even stripes are again in market. Matelasse silks are shown in light qualities for spring and summer wraps and parts of suits. The figures are exceedingly small, and while the quality of the goods is light enough for wearing in spring weather, the colors are as dark as those of the winter.

RAW SILKS.

Many novelties for spring suits are shown in raw or crude silk fabrics that are very similar to Chinese silks both in color and quality, and also in designs. Indeed, the tendency in spring goods is to represent soft Oriental stuffs that drape prettily, and do not crush easily. The matelasse caprice is also repeated in these crude silks as the designs are copied, though the fabric is so light and thin that it has not the wadded appearance of the heavier stuffs. These diamond, star, compass, and other "quilted" designs are found in ecru, beige brown, and gray raw silks that are similar to the pongees of two years ago. There are also crude undressed silks woven in plaids of beige shades on cream-colored grounds, with occasional bars of cardinal or of navy blue.

PONGEES.

The serviceable pongees once so much prized in their quiet gray and brown solid colors have been transformed also into gay plaids. Some of these have lavender or gray grounds with maroon bars, or else they are all brown and ecru with occasional lines of blue or purple or white. These were worn by leaders of fashion last summer. For watering-place dresses are oddly woven mixtures of silk and wool, with wool beige squares surmounted by cream colored bars of crude silk, and over it all are lines of blue silk in its finished glossy state. This quaint Oriental stuff is also shown in dark blue with light blue bars, buff with white bars, and finally all white. The same fabric is imported in block patterns. There are also many armure goods, wiry, cool, and pleasant for summer suits. In these the inevitable beige and gray shades are repeated. Open square-meshed goods, like canvas, are shown in all shades for suits. New and very delicate fabrics for evening dresses have blocks or stripes of China crepe of lightest shades, and checks of the same color. Ecru, rose, buff, crystal green, and pearl color are shown in this beautiful material.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The coming novelties in ladies' lingerie are Byron collars and cuffs; indeed, they have already been introduced, and have become popular with fair young ladies whose complexion can endure this broad expanse of linen; boarding school girls especially delight in them. They are like gentlemen's shirt collars with rather more exaggerated points. They are made of double linen attached to a band, as gentlemen wear them, and would be improved by having a collarette of muslin added. The cuffs, made to match, are wide and square-cornered, and are worn turned up on the outside of the sleeve of the dress. The fashion of wearing linen cuffs outside the sleeve is about to be revived. Those now seen are made to order for ladies who lead fashion, they are narrow on the inside of the arm, and extend to a deep point outside, where they are fastened by three linen buttons. Other new linen cuffs are straight, deep and large, with a fall below the button-holes, which may be edged with needlework or lace, or merely stitched.

A MONKEY CAPER.

Paris has a good many stories of the doings of monkeys that have made themselves a name in its history. Among other figures the favorite monkey of the Princess de Chimay, who had the honor of receiving the visit of the Czar and Czarina, who in the last century came to Paris under the name of the Count and Countess de Nord. The day of the visit to the Princess the monkey broke his chain and made his way into the dressing-room, where he had so often sat and watched the various operations of his mistress' toilet, and made various attempts, always nipped in the bud, to possess himself of the various boxes and bottles of the elegantly appointed dressing-tables. Without losing time he pounced upon this particular table, broke open the boxes, took the stoppers from the bottles, pulled the combs, brushes and frizzing irons out of their cases, shook the powder in the middle of the floor, opened the pot of rouge and the box of patches, and sat down before the glass to imitate the process he had watched. He passes his head through a lace cuff which made a frill around his neck, rolled himself in the powder, daubed his face over with rouge, and stuck two or three patches on his forehead. Apparently satisfied with this metamorphosis, he made his way to the dining-room, where the noble company were at supper, and sprang upon the table, startling some of the guests, and frightening some of the ladies half out of their wits. The Czarina, after her return to "Holy Russia," was frequently heard to say that of all she had seen during her tour, nothing had left so vivid an impression on her mind as the sudden and extraordinary apparition of the monkey of the Princess de Chimay.

STATUE OF PRENTICE.

The model in plaster of Mr. George D. Prentice, just finished by the sculptor, Mr. A. Bowly, at Louisville, is pronounced by the acquaintance of Mr. Prentice to be a perfect likeness. The figure represents him sitting in an editorial chair; his left hand resting upon a closed volume, and his right holding a quill pen. The artist has admirable succeeded in the reproduction of the facial expression, the fidelity of which at once impresses the beholder. It will require perhaps ten months for the strtue's completion. It is designed that it shall rest above the doorway of the new Courier-Journal building, where it will be supported by two columns of red Scotch granite forming the alcove. The estimated cost of the statue, which will be eight feet in height, is $10,000

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

ASLEEP.

I paused where Innocency slept:
It was the deep and silent night;
I lingered as the moments swept.
Sweet watch I with the angels kept;
Fair picture—page of pure delight.

We smiled because our darling smiled;
Some joyous pastime of the day,
By which her rosy hours are whiled,
E'en cross that stream her heart beguiled—
O'er memory held its tender sway.

We sighed because our darling sighed;
Some childhood's care within her breast
Unbidden, dared to float the tide
And bear its shadow to her side
To mar that calm and perfect rest.

And, nightly, at that sacred place
My heart's o'erflowing raptures pour;
No burning lines that poets trace
For me have charms, when that fair face
Portrays its sweet and varying lore.

New York, January, 1875. H.

LION HUNTING IN ALGERIA.

A Chicago man has been enjoying the excitement of lion hunting in Algeria, and sends to the Tribune of that city an account of his adventures. The following passage occurs in the narrative: About three miles from the entrance of the gorge in a deep ravine running off to one side, is what is known as Monkey Valley, where there are a lot of wild monkeys. By paying a couple of francs to an old Arab, whom we found in a hut close by, we were led off this ravine for about a quarter of a mile, and, after hunting around for a few minutes came upon a whole colony of our cousins. There were probably a hundred altogether, some hanging from the trees or perched upon them, in all shapes, and a few scampering about on the ground among the undergrowth—and all jabbering rapidly and vehemently. They were, not altogether wild, and, after a few minutes, some of them even ventured towards us. Others soon followed, and in a quarter of an hour they were all within 50 yards of us, and a few even ventured on the trees above our heads. In a rash moment I tried to enslave a small one which I caught under some bushes. But the moment I caught it I thought Bedlam was broken loose; they all seemed to object—three or four big males especially. I paid no attention to their remonstrances, and turned to go away with my little prisoner, when suddenly a great old granny fell on my head and shoulders, from somewhere up in the clouds. So I said I thought so, too, and laid the little monkey down and quietly took a walk. When I reached the hut I needed a surgeon and a tailor more than usual. I do not remember whether I was very much scared or not, but I do know that I thought afterwards, when calmly-meditating about the future, that if lions were much larger and more savage than that old monkey, I did not believe I wanted to see any of them. . . . .

About three hours later, the same party that had started after the lions before now struck the trail again. It was not difficult to follow, for there was now and then, blood upon it. It led us up and around the side of a hill, until we came to the table land between that and another hill. We went down this for an hour or more, when the leader, who was a hundred yards or more in advance, motioned us to stop. He rode back to us, spoke something in Arabic to those in advance of us, when he left his horse and went ahead on foot. We all then dismounted, left the horses in charge of three of the men, and followed at some distance in the rear of the leader in perfect silence. In a few minutes we began to hear a noise, which at once gave us to understand we are near the object of our search. It was a deep, rumbling growl. We now took our way more cautiously than before, until we came to a place where there was an abrupt descent for about fifty feet. Here the trail struck off to the right and descended. In looking down into the narrow valley below us we saw to the right a thicket of dense undergrowth. It was from thence the noise proceeded. The brush was so thick that, notwithstanding the elevation and our downward view, we could see nothing. The spot where we halted was covered with fair-sized trees, mostly white oaks. We immediately placed ourselves at the brink, side by side, with our guns ready. Thus far we had made no noise, but one of the Arabs, in getting into his position, had slipped and let his gun fall among some rocks. Immediately there was a loud growl, and the male lion leaped at one bound into the open space at the foot of the declivity. I shall never forget the feelings of that moment. The magnificent beast stood there for a second, the very personification of power and rage—his mane stood out like bristles, his eyes seemed to flash fire, his mouth, widely distended, emitted a roar which caused the very rock under us to vibrate. It was but a second, although it seemed an age. Nine guns flashed before him, but their leaden hail seemed only to add fuel to his rage, and not to weaken him. We were too high for him to reach us. In his rage he tore the earth before him with his paws, and roared until my nerves seemed charged with a powerful current of electricity, and I could but with difficulty reload my gun. But suddenly he darted away to the right. Then the leader cried out for us to climb the trees, and everybody ran for a tree and commenced to climb. In my nervousness I found I had left my gun. I ran back to get it, and just as I had reached the tree, and commenced to climb, the lion bounded up the hill at the side. He paused for a moment, I was unable to climb. I dropped my gun on the ground and then dropped myself. I caught his eye. Somebody says if you look a lion boldly in the eye he won't harm you. As a last resort, I tried it on this one; but it must have been a different kind of a lion, or else my effort was a very weak one. I saw that he had made up his mind to eat me, and my look did not seem to make any appreciable change in his line of conduct, so I just set my hair on end, whitened up my face, and started down the other side of the hill on a little sweepstake of my own. But it was unnecessary, for at that moment the men on the trees opened on the lion, and one ball went through his heart, and he fell from mid-air with a gigantic bound but half completed. The men jumped down and rushed towards him, but they stopped very suddenly, for the old King of beasts, royal in death as in life, by a terrible effort, sprang up on his haunches to leap again at his destroyers, when death seized him, and he fell short of his mark.

Our rejoicings were cut short by somebody raising the question of the whereabouts of the lioness. Two of the Arabs started down to the thicket. A moment later we heard a couple of shots and a shout of triumph. We all immediately went down and found the lioness quite dead, and almost cold! The Arabs claimed to have killed her; but I knew, and so did they, that it was false.

Two men were left in charge of the bodies, and the remainder returned to camp. In the general rejoicings that night, after the lions had been brought in, though often invited, Antoin and I took no part. But in the morning, after making some presents to the Sheik, who was now recovered, and taking our leave, we mounted our camels and returned to Ain Oussera caravansary.

FARM NOTES.

WINTER WORK.

One of the oldest and most extensive farmers in Vermillion county, Indiana, has experimented largely on destroying brush and briars, and on the methods of preventing sprouting from being cut. After extensive experiments, he finds that by cutting underbrush and briars in the winter, when the ground is frozen hard, say in January or February, that they are most easily killed. They sprout some in the spring, but a little care in cutting them back for a year effectually destroys them, them, the roots rot and they disappear. The ground should be frozen hard when the first cutting is done. Cutting at such time breaks and shivers the stem to the ground although he has no lengthy theory on the subject, a thorough and practical test of the method proves it a good one. It has been tried on extensive areas of land. We also hear that in the southern part of the State this method has been tried with success, and those having tracts of land encumbered with brambles and briars which they wish to make available, should try this method during the cold weather. We need hardly add that one could keep warm at that kind of work.—[Indiana Farmer.

ASPARAGUS.

We advise all our friends who own a garden or farm, to plant a bed of this most delicious vegetable. There is no crop more sure, and no vegetable more palatable at its season of the year. Once planted, it continues to yield freely for many years, and if well cared for, will produce large and fine stalks. There is said to be several varieties; we think that the soil and treatment makes the difference, rather than the variety. Formerly, the one or two old roots were set quite deeply, say one foot deep in the trenches; but within a few years the practice has somewhat changed, as it can not be had so early by deep planting. We should not advise planting it more than four or six inches deep, prefering on many soils four inches. The young plants should not be covered more than two inches deep when set, or they will be likely to decay. The earth can be drawn in gradually during the summer. The rows may be three and a half or four feet apart, and the plants in the rows about a foot apart. Latterly some of the gardeners have adopted the plan of planting in stools some two feet apart, and treating these stools as a stool or hill of rhubarb. We doubt not, larger stalks can be raised this way than by the old method. Salt may be used to advantage on the beds. We have seen salt applied so as to cause the soil to turn red, and to prevent all weeds from growing, and yet the asparagus would flourish finely.—[Boston Transcript.

HATCHING CHICKENS.

I am an old chicken breeder, having forty years experience, and I know that often chickens never see daylight until the shell is broken, and very often not then. Who that has raised many chickens does not remember finding chicks with all the outer shell chipped away by the mother, while the chick was still enveloped in the inner membrane of the egg, often alive, often dead? This thing often happens in very dry seasons. Last summer, for instance, I saved many chicks by breaking the egg myself, knowing the period of incubation was past from the fact that most of the other eggs were hatched and by strict care observed in setting the hen, every egg being dated when laid, etc; I had more than twenty chicks skin-smothered last summer. I think, from observation, the chipping belongs to the chick, the shell breaking to the hen.—[Cor. Western Rural.

PORK RAISING.

During hot summer months, I would feed very little soiled feed, such as corn in the ear or uncracked. I would keep hogs upon green feed constantly, either grass, oats and rye, and feed them at regular intervals, once or twice per day, upon mashed feed either shorts, chopped oats or rye, buckwheat, etc., fed in troughs. When fed in this way, and at the same time allowed access to water and shade, hogs will bear crowding through the hot months, a very good time, if not the best, to take on flesh. This puts them in the best of condition for corn feeding, which should commence about the first of September, when the new crop is still soft and tender. Treated in this way, hogs become probably as perfect as any method could make them.—[Cor. Germantown Telegraph.

HORSES AND CATTLE

Are liable to sprains in cold weather from slipping on the ice, and horses often get "calked." I have found the following an excellent embrocation for such injuries. It should be well rubbed in when applied to sprains. It is good for rheumatism if well rubbed in while exposed to a hot fire. Oils origanum, anise and spike, each one ounce; spirits of turpentine, one ounce; aqua ammonia, one ounce, and alcohol, three ounces. Shake well before using. The bottle should be kept securely corked.—[Cor. Country Gentleman.

VARIETIES.

A WOMAN at San Francisco recently paid a lawyer to defend her husband, who was under arrest for cruelly beating her.

"Can't you make any allowance for a man's being drunk?" "Certainly!" said the judge, "I'll allow you thirty days in the workhouse."

"WELL, how do you get along?" inquired a country landlord, one rainy morning, of a guest whom he had put in a top-floor room, under a leaky roof. "Oh, swimmingly," was the reply.

A NEWSPAPER warmed and placed inside the waistcoat will keep out the cold far better than a large quantity of clothing. Now is the time to subscribe.—[Rome Sentinel.

AUSTIN (Texas) telegram: The gas is so high here—at seven dollars per thousand feet—that people make a general move to-day, taking down gas fixtures and going back to kerosene.

THEY tried to scare a man in Missouri by threatening to tar and feather him; but he replied, "Come on with your old tar; I've been there six times, and I've got a receipt for washing it off."

SCENE, a court room. Seedy individual arraigned for theft. Question by the Judge—Did you steal the complainant's coat? Seedy individual—I decline to gratify the morbid curiosity of the public by answering that interrogatory.

A NOTICE of the Khedive's magnificent gift to Mrs. Fitch has appeared in the Paris papers, and the angelic Nilsson is in such a state of mind about it that poor Rouzaud has been obliged to take his meals at a restaurant ever since she broke out.

THIS puzzle of the period is from the St. Louis Republican: "If any young lady wants to estimate the value of Nevada Jones as a possible widower, all she has to do is to work out this little rule of three: "As Senator Jones' 44 years is to his wife's 18 years, so is his $25,000,000 to the answer."

THE Des Moines State Register thus pictures high life in the Capital. "Enter mother and daughter. Mother—'Maria, what a blessing this storm is; now we can have the whole day, without interrupting visitors, to catch up with the Tilton business.' Seats herself, and reads five hours."

A REPORT was prevalent in New York City Saturday that one of the jurors in the Tilton-Beecher trial will soon present a physician's certificate to the effect that the juror's lungs will no longer bear the atmosphere of the crowded court-room, and that death will certainly ensue upon further exposure. His forced withdrawal would, of course, prematurely end the present proceedings.

LIVERPOOL is not an incorporated city. Though a much larger place than Boston, and larger than Chicago, it is still not a city. The only places that are styled city in England are those that have a Bishop's See attached—as London, York, Chester, and about ten other places. The others, as Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c., are incorporated towns some of which have been incorporated ever since the time of Edward III.

THE Chicago Tribune of Monday says: To-day is to be a wedding-day of no little importance. The Hon. William B. Ogden, the first Mayor of Chicago, a millionaire, exactly 70 years of age, will lead to the altar Miss Marianne E. Arnot, of Elmira, N. Y. The bride-to-be is a lady of high social position, ample wealth, and ripe age, being but twenty years the junior of her husband. The marriage of her first Mayor makes Chicago and all Mr. Ogden's successors in office feel like boys again.

A YOUNG Parisian of wealth, who had been playing heavily at his club, where he he had lost his last sou, while strolling homeward early the other morning was accosted by a beggar: "A little charity, if you please." "I have no money," was the reply. "Give me only a small piece of money." "I haven't a farthing," said our young friend. The beggar still persecuted him, and he lost his temper. "Listen," said he to the beggar; "you can feel my pockets, provided you agree to take what I have and let me take what money you have with you." The beggar did not dare to take up the offer, and hobbled off.

THE Troy Times says that a daughter of an ex-Police Sergeant of that city, while carelessly handling a revolver which she found in a bureau and thought to be unloaded, placed it to her forehead, and was about to snap the trigger in fun, when it occurred to her that some of the little children present might remember the bad example and injure themselves some time. She accordingly pointed the pistol to the floor and pulled the trigger, when, to her amazement, the weapon proved to be loaded. The ball entered the calf of her sister's leg inflicting a slight wound, and then buried itself in the window casing.

A DUEL occurred at Athens on the 9th ult., between the Russian Minister and the Italian Consul. The cause of this hostile meeting was the patent fact that the Russ would keep too near Madam the Consul, after having asked her to pull up stakes and leave with him. The husband's jealousy and dexterity with the sword wounded the assiduous visitor in one of his arms, causing, thorough paralysis in the limb. The Russian Government refused its consent to the duel, but the ambassador was publicly called a coward, and took his own responsibility of fighting. Madam the Consul remains on the side of her crowing husband.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1875.

CHANDLER, Carpenter and Butler framed the Poland press gag law. They have all been retired from public service, but their bad deeds live after them.

How they love the negro, but the latter need not apply for admission to the schools attended by the sons and daughters of the white Civil Rights advocates.

THE Gazette says that the Democratic minority in Congress are trying to ruin the Radical party. There is no need for it. Radicalism has done the work for itself.

ACCORDING to the Civil Rights bill just passed by the House, negroes have no right to attend the white schools and other educational institutions. Do you call that standing up for your friends?

THE Reciprocity treaty has been rejected almost unanimously. This is plainly the result of the meeting in the Academy of Music late in October last, when the rejection of Negley and Bayne was also secured.

THE testimony of the northern merchants doing business at Shreveport, before the Congressional Committee, wholly disprove the stories hitherto told by Major Merrill. There was no intimidation and honest officials were respected and obeyed, regardless of their politics.

A NEGRO, according to the Civil Rights bill, if it becomes a law, can recover five hundred dollars from hotel proprietors, theatres, &c., if they refuse to accommodate him, but a white man will have no redress from the blacks in similar cases. Have white men no rights that negroes are bound to respect?

BEN. BUTLER thought it the proper thing to call the people of the South banditti, murderers and horse thieves, but when he was reminded of the military murders committed by himself at New Orleans, he gnashed his teeth, and howled, and claimed Jimmy Blaine's protection. Gen. But ler ought to remember that blows can be given as well as received.

UNDER the Civil Rights bill, passed by the House, the negro is placed over the white man. A person may refuse to receive a white man upon terms of social equality, but if he refuses to so receive a negro, he is liable to the heaviest punishment. Is it not almost time that something was done for the much neglected white man? Has he no rights that are worth preserving?

MRS. FITCH (nee Minnie Sherman) will have to pay $75,000 to get her diamonds out of the custom-house.—Phila. Press.

If so, it will smack glaringly of Grant's revenge. He is as mad as a hornet because the necklace was not given to Nellie and seems determined to make Mrs. Fitch or her friends pay dearly for it. Had it been sent to the President's daughter does any one suppose there would have been any Custom-house charges to pay? Nary a cent.

WE have yet to hear a Ring paper say one word against the Radical members of the House, who with drawn revolvers defied the officers. They pour out all the vials of their wrath upon the head of Speaker Patterson, whom the official journal shows made a proper ruling and was trying to enforce it. Mr. Wolfe and each of the Radicals who displayed his pistol ought to be reprimanded by the House. The gentleman had as well take notice at once that they are not going to intimidiate the Democratic majority by their bellicose exhibitions, and that they will either have to go unarmed into the House and observe its rules, or their constitutents will be called on to elect their successors. The minority has its rights that no one is going to interfere with, and the majority has its rights, also that will not yield to the threats of an armed mob.

AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

Gen. Fitz John Porter has made a final appeal to President Grant for a rehearing of his case by a board of army officers, upon the ground of public justice, because of new evidence of unquestionable character, which, if it had been attained at the time of the trial, would have insured his acquittal. The appeal is accompanied by opinions from several eminent lawyers, who declare that the evidence on which Gen. Porter was convicted does in fact acquit him of the charges. Among those who thus hold is Mr. Charles O'Conor, whose opinion embraces a searching analysis of the entire case. Gen. Porter reminds Gen. Grant that he once said that he (Porter) would be entitled to a rehearing on such a case as is now offered. Finally, he declares that he has proof that President Lincoln declared that he was not satisfied of the justice of his sentence, and intended to order a review of the case. But of course, Grant will not give him a rehearing. It is not a part of his nature to do justice to a political opponent, or a man who has incurred his hatred. While common decency ought to impel Grant to listen to this appeal, as well as the others sent up from all parts of the country, he prefers to act the petty part of a hater. He has no conception of the principles of justice.

THE LAST GASP.

The last expiring effort of the Radical leaders, Butler & Co., in Congress, to thrust upon the people of the United States, an iniquitous public measure, will, if successful, only arouse all good citizens to a keener sense of the wickedness and unscrupulousness of the men who for years have been leading them from one quagmire to another, and who have striven, to the utmost of their abilities, to break down the Constitution, and substitute the will of a few scurvy politicians in place of the wishes and interests of the great bulk of all well disposed citizens.

It would be bad enough if through erroneous news a majority of the people should at any time advocate and vote for measures hurtful to the general welfare, but it is infinitely worse when a few cunning men have the will and the power to force upon an unwilling people hateful laws, designed merely to prop up a dying party; laws which cannot possibly result in good; but which will inevitably lead to evil. The people have spoken. They have condemned these very political leaders, and yet in the face of a rebuke which no man of common sense can misunderstand, they would now defy the popular sentiment, and the desire of the majority of the people of the United States for domestic peace, and introduce a terrible element of discord.

Should the Civil Rights bill without proper amendment, be passed by both Houses of Congress, it may be a question whether the President will sign it. That will depend largely upon what may be made by certain Presidential friends. If they see more money looming up through its dark folds, it may be signed. On the other hand, if money is visible to the initiated through a veto, it will be vetoed. Grant has no policy, we know; at least so he said. He don't take the presents, yet he is sometimes presentable. He despises bribes, and corrupters of public morals; at least so the Radicals say; though he may not look with ill favor upon bribes among his friends—in a friendly way. Butler, & Co., should not place their friend Grant in such a difficult attitude. They should remember that from this out, he goes for fame. He wants no more money.

We are somewhat curious to know how much mischief an unscrupulous majority in Congress can concoct and enact in four weeks; and how much of it the President will sign. The Democratic minority will be sustained by the good sense of the masses in using every legal means to defeat the wicked schemes of the majority. Abused by the Radicals they will be, no matter what they do; but their course is clear, and nothing should cause a single Democrat to waver, or to shrink from the great duty of the hour. The people have shown that they will stand by Democratic principles; and nothing whatever that the Radical majority in this dying Congress can do, will change the popular sense. The coming House of Representatives will represent not merely the will of the majority, but they will go to their duties to carry out that true Democratic principle "the greatest good to the greatest number."

CALLING FOR MORE.

Grant don't appear to have enough business on hand in the way of regulating the affairs in the Southern States, so he is preparing a message to Congress, asking that body to overthrow the government of Arkansas, and allow him to recognize some usurping government in its place. There seems to be no reason why this should be done except that the government of Arkansas is Democratic. There is no pretense that there is not domestic peace and tranquility in the State, or that the laws are not duly executed, or that the present State government is not the choice of a very large majority of the people. Its political complexion does not suit Grant and for that reason he is determined to overthrow it, with the consent of Congress, if that can be obtained; if not, without it and in defiance of the national Constitution. A Washington special of 4th says:

The President again visited the Capitol to-day and had an interview of an hour with Senators Scott and Morrill, of Maine, The President, during recent conversations, has expressed extreme solicitude at the delay attending the action of Congress on Southern affairs. He thinks that the recent information renders legislative action more imperative now than ever. The reports received from the military commanders in various parts of the South indicate considerable uneasiness among the people, and the President feels justified in so fortifying himself that he may not be powerless in the event of disturbances or unlawful proceedings of any kind during the adjournment. There are evidences of disturbances of a political character in other States than Louisiana and Arkansas. The President, while experiencing considerable embarrassment in his present attitude, feels that during the session of Congress any disorders could be promptly provided for by any needed legislation, but without Congress in session and without specific action, his position would be one of increased embarrassment. The recognition of the Kellogg government, in Louisiana, or any special, governmental organization in Arkansas, is no longer the question in his mind. He desires some action by Congress more general in its scope, which will cover all possible contingencies. The views of the majority are at present so diverse that it is not only impossible to determine how the question will be met, but it is thought that considering caucusing will be required before a measure which will answer every purpose can be agreed upon. Steps will be taken forthwith to inaugurate the proposed action, and it is the purpose to sit it out when it comes into the Senate.

All these steps on the part of the President are only preparatory to what he intends to do during the recess in Congress. He means to overthrow all the State governments in the South, whenever a pretext can be invented, between the 4th of March and the assembling of Congress in December. We record this prediction now, and appeal to Time for its verification. For weeks the President has been besieging Congress, asking for unconstitutional and revolutionary legislation that will clothe him with the power of overthrowing all the Democratic State governments in the South at pleasure. At the same time while asking for this, he informs Congress that if it fails to take action and confer these powers upon him, he will take it for granted that it assents to their exercise on his part!

A more astounding doctrine was never proclaimed than this, nor one that showed more clearly the present and future perils of our political institutions. We are now fully satisfied that General Grant has made up his mind to subvert the government, and precipitate civil war during the recess of Congress, and the demands now being made upon Congress are to be set up as his justification. He asks to be clothed with general powers to interfere in case of "disturbances," and in default of them being granted, he gives the country to understand that he will seize them himself.

There will be no difficulty in getting up the necessary "disturbances" in the South to give Grant an excuse for setting up his satrapies in Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia. Grant and the Radical leaders are working in the interest of a Third Term and they know that their only hope is to unsettle political relations in the South, and if possible, provoke a conflict. Those Republican members of Congress, who are opposed to a Third Term, and have some respect for Republican forms of government, are to be dragooned by the caucus into line, as indicated in the dispatch above quoted. They no doubt will be. Their submission to the caucus lash in the repeal of the two-thirds rule, shows that party is paramount to their patriotism, and that they will finally fall in with the Third Term scheme.

The crisis of our institutions will come during the recess of Congress, for which Grant is looking for longingly. He and his advisers no longer even make the pretense that they are working for anything else but the success of the Republican party. Finding themselves in the minority, they imagine that the people can be rallied to their support by stirring up the dead prejudices of fifteen years ago, and forcing on civil conflict. But although they may succeed in the first part of their programme, they should understand that they are marked for destruction. They are conspiring to measure swords with the people and by forcing anarchy try to set up a monarchial government in the place of a Republic. But if they persist in their work of vandalism, they will find that they will perish in the storm they have invoked. The people, like Samson of old, will pull down the pillars of the temple upon their tormentors, and the chief vandals will not be permitted to fatten upon the spoils.

We believe that the safety of the country depends upon the assembling of the Forty-fourth Congress on the 4th of March. Two things are clear. The present Congress will not pass the requisite act calling for its convocation at that time, and Grant will not call it in extraorninary session if he can avoid it. It might be well for the Democrats in the Forty-third Congress to consider whether it is not possible to force the assembling of the Forty-fourth Congress on the Fourth of March. The whole armory of parliamentary strategy should be exhausted in preventing the passage of any more appropriation or revenue bills this session, which would render a continuous session necessary. The minority who have fought so nobly during the past three weeks owe it to the country to fight three weeks longer, and stand as a bulwark between constitutional liberty and threatened military despotism. If the Forty-fourth Congress is immediately organized, we believe that the national peace and our political institutions are assured. If the President is left unchecked for eight months, we believe that they are endangered.

RATHER HEAVY ON AN EMPTY TREASURY.

The Chicago Tribune insists that the Texas Pacific Subsidy would cost over $120,000,000 and recites a few othe enterprises which need nipping in the bud:

The improvement of the Mississippi River from St. Paul to New Orleans, $100,000,000.

Mouth of the Mississippi, $10,000,000.

The construction of the Wiscousin, Fox River, and Hennepin Canals, $25,000,000.

The improvement of the Ohio River, $100,000,000 to $150,000,000.

The improvement of the Kanawha River, and the completion and enlargement of the James River Canal to Richmond, $125,000,000.

The excavation and other improvements of the Tennessee River from its mouth to its headwaters, and the construction of a canal over the mountains of Georgia and Alabama, and its extension by slack-water navigation to Savannah and Mobile, $100,000,000 or more.

The improvement of the Missouri River to its headwaters, including making navigable the Yellowstone and other rivers, $75,000,000, or double that sum.

The improvement of other rivers and construction of other canals to be added to this scheme, $150,000,000.

While the Secretary of the Treasury is unable to meet current expenses, has to borrow money to pay the interest on the public debt, while the Committee of Ways and Means are devising new taxes to enable the Secretary to pay his way, the Senate is proposing to begin now the appropriations necessary to commence a series of internal improvements which are to cost, at the lowest estimate, $800,000,000. Where is the money to come from to begin even this stupendous series of jobs, of which except the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River and perhaps one other work, every item proposes a waste of money on impracticable and useless schemes?

DEATH OF MAYOR BLACKMORE.

Although the public has been prepared for many months to hear of the death of Mayor James Blackmore, the announcement on Saturday evening that he was dead, caused a feeling of universal sorrow throughout the city. For many years Mr. Blackmore was one of the foremost men in the mining interests of Pittsburgh and vicinity, and his enterprise contributed largely to the commercial interests of the city. He was twice elected to the position of Mayor of Pittsburgh, although his party was largely in the minority. This was the direct result of his personal popularity, for but few men had more and warmer friends than James Blackmore.

No man living had better intentions than Mr. Blackmore, but in some respects he was not altogether fitted for the position of Mayor, involving as it did, the duties of Police Magistrate. In this department of his official duties alone were to be found his defects, if they may be so called. His generous and kind-hearted disposition did not permit him to exercise that severity which was often called for, and it may be truly said of the deceased, that when he erred he erred on the side of mercy. There were but few essential faults in his character, and those seemed to be neutralized by his many generous traits.

The same broad and undiscriminating generosity that chacterized his public also marked his private life. Of him it may truthfully said that "he was generous to a fault," and unworthy persons took advantage of this trait of his character. His business reverses are all to be traced to his disposition to aid others to business success. When the panic came, he found that in trying to strengthen others he had weakened himself. The deceased will be long and gratefully remembered by the poor who had practical evidence of his generosity, and whatever errors he may have committed in his magisterial career, growing out of his kindly and generous disposition, will be overlooked and forgotten in his many good and rare social qualities, and his uprightness as a man and a citizen.

RAPINE, FIRE AND BLOOD.

The negroes of the South who were promised forty acres and a mule, exemption from labor and a full supply of hominy, who depending upon the word of the carpet-bagger, placed their earnings in the Freedman's Bank, whose drag net branches extended to every Southern State, have only discovered after ten years, how basely they have been betrayed, and are now after their betrayers. They threaten "Rapine Fire and Blood" or the political extermination of their oppressors, by voting with the Democrats hereafter. Frantic but dramatic appeals are witnessed in Congress by the demagogues of the Butler school, to pass a Civil Rights bill, which is to be another tub to the black whale, and to be considered as a final subsidy to that element in the coming Presidential election. The World alluding to this new supplemental dodge says:

It was promised that when the negro had the right of suffrage there should be an end of agitation. His self-styled friends assured us that with the ballot he would be able to vindicate his civil rights, and to day the States in which he revels in the most unrestricted enjoyment of this right are precisely the States in which, if the Radicals of Congress are to be believed, it most needs to be supplemented by fraudulent returning boards and by military terrorism. Yea, more, for not satisfied with the auxiliaries they already have in fraud and violence, as aptly impersonated by a Kellogg and a Sheridan, the Republican leaders in Congress have lately moved heaven, earth, and the lower sphere in quest of new expedients by which to retain the abject following of their black vassels in the South, and by which to extinguish the last hopes of civil liberty in the breasts of a peeled and stricken people. It is in quest of such expedients that Supplementary Civil Rights bills have been concocted in the Senate and House of Representatives during the present session of Congress, and it is in furtherance of these and of kindred measures that the rules of the House were yesterday trodden into the dust under the hoofs of an arrogant faction. This is the "finality" of Radicalism. Such in this year of grace 1875 are the asservations and promises which confront the asservations and promises made by Radicalism in 1869.

RAPINE, BLOOD AND FIRE.

There is no getting away from the plain threat in the late manifesto of Fred. Douglass and his associates; the language is plain, and the same is understood by the Baltimore Gazette to mean Rapine, Blood and Fire. It states:

The deduction is that, unless Congress do what this negro committee bid them, "the colored citizens of the South will either be driven into neutrality, or" (now mark the words!) "for self-protection be forced to act with their old oppressors, and the latter is more probable than the former." Now, we confess that to this point, on the postulates we have stated, or indeed to be in accord with these conclusions. But now we come to the diabolism. There is a third alternative, and this, boldly is it stated. It begins with a psychological axiom, and it ends in practical and frightful ferocity:

"Human nature is the same everywhere. There are many varieties of man, but only one human nature, and it is possible that, stung to madness and desperation by continued and unceasing outrages, and seeing no means of escape, a spirit of retaliation and revenge may be aroused which will fill the South with scenes of rapine, blood and fire."

This is the counsel—for the ingenious statement of a possibility is extremely suggestive—of Northern negroes to their brethren ten years after enfranchisement was consummated. Thus it is that diabolism survives. It was a bitter disappointment to these men and some of their white allies of the North that, during the war, "retaliation and revenge" was not aroused, and the South was not filled with "rapine, and blood, and fire." It would have been a grand auxiliary. But it seems it is not too late now. A freedmen's insurrection would be a God-send, even at this late date. It would relieve Sheridan and his army vastly. It would enable the regular army to supervise election polls without interruption.

THE contest for the South Carolina judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Green is likely to be an interesting one. Ex-Governor Moses is a candidate for the place.

MINOR NOTES.

IN the last '76, the people drove out the British, king and all; and in the next '76 they will drive out the plunderers, Grant and all.—N. Y. Sun.

DEAR KELLOGG: I am desperately short. Can't you send me $1,000? If so, it would be a godsend.

Yours truly, MATT. H. CARPENTER.
1st Aug., 1873.

THE Philadelphia Evening Bulletin announces a partial change of ownership. Chas. A. Clark, better known as "Max Adeler," and Wm. F. McCully are admitted as partners.

THE Republicans of Michigan will hold a State Convention at Jackson on March 3d, to nominate two Justices of the Supreme Court in place of Judge Christiancy, U. S. Senator elect, and Judge B. F. Graves, and two Regents of the State University.

IT is the unanimous opinion of the organs that it is too late in the day to try to expose the corruption in the Memphis and El Paso Railroad scheme. They say the public has had enough of scandal of that sort, and no longer takes interest in it. This is no doubt the opinion of all the statesmen whose names figure in the disgraceful business.

WE don't hear of Sheridan being on on his way to quiet that little row in the Pennsylvania Legislature, where Republican members resisted the arrest of one their colleagues by the seargeant-at-arms. Call Grant's attention to the matter. He may send some other military chief to the Keystone State to preserve quiet.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

WHERE are Grant and Sheridan? Here is the Pennsylvania Legislature engaged in a riot with "pistols and things," the Sergeant-at-Arms is resisted and all the ingredients of a first-class "domestic violence," according to the Louisiana standard, are actively present. And the Republicans are in a minority, too; what can Grant be thinking of?—Detroit Free Press.

IN the Indiana House of Representatives a majority of the Judiciary Committee have reported that the Legislature has constitutional power to redistrict the state for Congressional and legislative purposes. After a spirited debate the majority report was concured in by a party vote—45 to 32—and the committee will prepare a bill. The Republicans declare that this is a Democratic gerrymandering plot.

THE New York Tribune suggests that the $7,000 which played so important a part in the alleged attempt of Pomeroy to buy a Senatorial seat be distributed among the grasshopper sufferers. The money is still on deposit in the Kansas State Treasury, without a claimant. Pomeroy dare not take it, lest in doing so he admits that he intended to use it as a bribe; Yorke can't take it without eating the story he told when he produced it; and Page, the man who was going to start a bank with it, doesn't seem to want it.

PRIOR to the last election the navy yard at Kittery, Maine, was classed among the "useless stations;" but since that event the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has discovered that "It has admirable sites for fortification" and "great value as a harbor of refuge for ships infected with fevers." The committee says nothing of the great value of the yard as a political machine; though it is generally understood that a quarter of a million of dollars was squandered there last fall in the employment of unnecessary workmen whose votes were wasted for the Republican party.

A LONG statement was recently made by the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, in Louisville, Ky., relating to the recent conference between the two divisions of the Presbyterian Church in America. The statement has the more peculiar value, as Dr. Robinson may be regarded as a representative of the Southern branch of the church. He defends the Presbyterian Church South against the charge made, that the conference failed of the main object because of the unwillingness of the southern members to fulfil the conditions asked by the brethren of the Northern division.

A PRIVATE note from Col. Thomas A. Scott assures us that over 90 percent of the obligations incurred by himself and his associates for the construction and equipment of the part of the Southern Pacific Railroad now in operation has been paid, and that all the remainder will be promptly protected as it matures. The essential point of this statement is that, in view of these facts, the grant of the subsidy to his Southern Railroad is not neccessary to protect him from bankruptcy, as has been widely believed, and as has been stated in The Tribune and other newspapers. We take great pleasure in promptly giving Col. Scott's statement to the public.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE Administration journals are full of plans for saving the party from impending ruin, but few of them have the sense to see that the road to salvation does not lie in the direction the party has been traveling lately. The Albany Express is one of the few that sees the question from the only right point of view. It says tersely; "There is only one way in which the Republican party in the nation, can save itself, and that is by doing right. Our party was founded upon moral principles and it must adhere to them, or else lose the support of many of those who have been its best friends. We cannot do as the Democracy have done, and try to act from policy only. That would be suicidal. If we would have success we must deserve it, and that we cannot expect unless we labor for it."

THE Orangeburg, S. C., Free Citizen, a Republican newspaper, gives an account of the manner in which the citizens of that county have been pillaged by the thieves who rule in county as well as State affairs in South Carolina. Not only has the county treasury been robbed outright of about $24,000 by its custodians, but besides this, creditors have been compelled to submit to all sorts of illegal shaves in order to get their bills paid. A poor school teacher with a small claim, on applying to the County Treasurer, would be told there was no money in the treasury, and in order to get anything he would have to sell his bill to outside parties, who were in collusion with the officials, for about half its value. The late county treasurer, an ignorant colored man, is now in jail; but the person who he says profited the most from his dishonesty is a Senator in Columbia, still engaged in making laws. In many counties in South Carolina the system of managing the public affairs has been very much the same as that adopted in Orangeburg.

A SAN FRANCISCO newspaper gives the following account of an invention on which a young mechanic of that city has applied for a patent. The idea is to turn electricity to the purpose of a motor for railway trains. "The principle is the construction of driving wheels of enormous elec-tro-magnets, which diverge from the centre in the same form as the spokes of an ordinary wheel, the poles of each magnet terminating with the outer circumference. The electric circuit is complete as the magnet impinges upon the steel rails of the track. As the poles of each magnet forming the driving-wheel approach the track, an enormous magnetic attraction is exerted, and as they pass the centre, or perpendicular point of the magnet upon the track, the current is cut off from each particular magnet and the attraction abated. By the multiplication of driving-wheels of this description, the inventor expects to acquire any degree of power requisite, and accomplish any rate of speed at which a railroad car is capable of traveling, with no possible danger of the locomotive's leaving the track. In place of the cumbersome steam-boiler and tender loaded with coal, the locomotive will carry a magnetic battery of immense power."

IN noticing the reports about the corruption of members of Congress and others in authority in connection with legislation in behalf of the Texas and El Paso Railroad scheme, that staid Republican journal, the Boston Transcript, remarks:

"The general community will observe with a feeling of unmixed disgust the flippancy of railroad lobbyists in talking about United States senators, fixing them in this way or that, and the manner in which subordinates of the government speak of the President, evidently without his consent, and as though he was a party to transactions which, if they can be brought home to him, should secure his impeachment. The President has been unfortunate in his relations, and the disclosures respecting the El Paso business furnish more evidence of the fact, if any were wanted. We fear he has proved too careless of his reputation, and permitted, through negligence, or absorption in public affairs, worthless politicians to traffic in the extensive official influence belonging to his station."

A DISPATCH from Madison, Wisconsin, tells of an exciting scene during the polling of the final vote vote in joint convention for U. S. Senator:

Part of Mr. Carpenter's friends voted for other prominent Republicans of the State to test the strength of the Opposition, but, finding that the vote had surely gone against them, changed their votes to Carpenter. The two Democrats did the same to Mr. Cameron. Just as the President was about to announce the result of the vote Mr. Longan, a Democrat, who had voted for Cameron, jumped to his feet, and, in a loud voice, announced his wish to change his vote. Leave was given by the President, and he announces M. H. Carpenter as his choice. At this announcement there was a perfect storm of applause by the supporters of Carpenter. After it was quelled, Lieut.-Gov. Parker proceeded to give the result of the vote, as follows: "Whole number of votes cast, 132, necessary to a choice, 67; Cameron, 68; M. H. Carpenter, 59; George C. Hazleton, 3; John G. Clark, 1. Then rose one mighty hurrah for Cameron, which was continued amid the clapping of hands and waving of hats. The President was unable for a time to restore order, but finally succeeded. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

THE PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRACY.

DISSATISFACTION EXPRESSED REGARDING THE NOMINATION OF SOME OF THE POLICE MAGISTATES—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A special meeting of the Central Association of Pennsylvania Democrats was held Thursday evening at their rooms, No. 1014 Walnut street, Philadelphia. It was remarked on all sides that this gathering of leading Democrats in the city was by far the largest that has ever been held since the organization of the club, and the warmest interest was felt in the one subject considered, viz., the recent action of the Democratic Convention for the nomination of Police Magistrates:

Among those present were Dr. Andrew Nebinger, Major John O. James, Hon. John C. Bullitt, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William McCandless, Hon. William S. Price, George Biddle, Hon. John R. Read, Hon. Edward R. Worrell, John Cadwalader, Jr., Dr. John Moffett, H. C. Olmsted, H. B. Tatham, Sylvester Bonnafon, Arthur Burton, A. A. Hirst, Chas. Henry Jones, S. E. Megargee, John M. Campbell, Richardson L. Wright, Benjamin D. Temple, T. Sprole Leiseuring, John O. James, Jr., H. F. Hepburn, Wm. Loughlin, Isaac Leech, S. Davis Page, L. P. Ashmead, and many others.

The President, J. Rinaldo Sank, being sick, Dr. Andrew Nebinger, first Vice President, took the chair, and F. H. Pierrie acted as Secretary.

A. Sydney Biddle, Esq., introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of seven to confer with the City Executive Committee and with other organizations, and also to have full authority to take such action in the matter as they may deem expedient.

Considerable discussion took place concerning the resolution and an attempt was made to confine the committee to Democratic organizations, but it was defeated and the resolution as read was adopted.

FRUITS OF SHERMAN'S RESUMPTION BILL—ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF GOLD.

A Washington dispatch of the 3d says: The recent advance in the price of gold has alarmed a large number of gentlemen in both Houses of Congress. They attribute it in whole or in part to the Finance bill of the Senate, the passage of which they regard as a grave mistake, calculated to be productive of very disastrous consequence to the whole country. It is believed by them that the gold premium will advance still higher, and that the receipts from customs will suffer a corresponding decline. Judge Kelley is so thoroughly convinced that this will be the result that he proposes to prepare a bill, which he will introduce next week, repealing certain portion of the law in question. His motion is to provide for an increase of the revenues of the Government, and at the same time prevent the advance of the premium on gold. His bill, among other things, will provide that the volume of the greenbacks circulated shall be restored to its old figure of 400,000,000, and that the clauses providing for resumption in 1879 and the substitution of silver ccin for fractional currency shall be repealed.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE HOUSE.

THE TRIUMPH OF RAMPANT CORRUPTION—THE WAY CLEAR FOR SCHEMERS.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The rule preventing delays by the minority being thrown in the way of measures agreed on in secret caucus and dictated to the caucus by the Executive, passed to-day.

Shrewd observers now consider legislation till March 4 at the mercy of the executive, Congress being brought by exercise of patronage and pressure to abdicate its functions and simply assent to legislation prepared by the Cabinet. This is regarded as due to the greatness of the number of members going out next month; who want to be provided for by appointment.

The way is now clear for all legislation desired by the Administration, included in which will be an army appropriation for the fiscal years 1876 and 1877, so that the next House may have no control of the army. Probably other appropriations for two years ahead are in contemplation, and a like purpose is supected with regard to bills authorizing the President to suspend the habeas corpus and put down any risings.

The appropriation bills are to be loaded with jobs and pushed through the committee of the Whole by bargaining between the friends of different schemes. The appropriation bills are then to be passed under the previous question.

BURNING THE EVIDENCES OF GRANTISM.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Capital, the anti-Administration paper here, confirms my previous statements as to the origin of the Navy Department fires. It says the Treasury and nearly all other records will be burnt or destroyed before the next House can investigate. It also says when the Interior Department investigated Secretary Delano will have to fly the country.

An effort is to be made to account for the fires by charging a messenger with incendiary monomania, and sending him to the lunatic asylum.

The fifth fire Saturday morning appears to have broken out in the document room of the Engineering Bureau. Money is broadly stated to have been paid in large amounts from this bureau without authority of law, hence the desire for concealment.

Important records are said to have disappeared from the Treasury and War Department also. At the close of the war $850,000,000 worth of war material remained on hand. Much of this, (it is charged) has since been sold, and the money spent without any appropriation, such expenditures constituting penal offences. At the same time that a call was made for detailed information of a like kind from the Navy Department, a call was made by Congress for a detailed account of the sales and expenditures in regard to this war material. The department asked an appropriation of about half a million for clerk hire to make up the accounts; whereat the partisan majority smothered this investigation too, on the score of economy. An investigation being threatened by the next House, the records relating to the subject are thought likely to burn or otherwise vanish.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

SIXTY-seven years ago anthracite coal was first used as fuel in Wilkesbarre.

A DEAF mute in Johnstown named Smith wears the champion belt at chess playing.

THE Phoenix Iron Company has made another reduction in wages, which took effect on Monday last.

THE combined weight of the dozen Long brothers, of Juniata county, is 1660 pounds. How is that for family weight?

EIGHT million feet of lumber is what Peter McGough proposes to put in Trout run, Clearfield county, this winter.

THE Lewisburg, Centre and Tyrone Railroad will be urged forward to completion during the coming spring and summer.

J. K. ROUSH, a car builder in the Altoona shops, was seriously injured the other day by falling from a car on which he was at work.

MORRIS HUNT, a freight brakeman, had one of his hands badly demoralized while coupling cars at Kittanning Point on Tuesday last.

THE American Wood-paper Company at Spring City, Chester county, having received orders for 70,000 tons of paper have started their works on full time.

A YOUNG man employed with others in the building of a bridge over the Juniata river at Lewistown, fell from the structure on Monday last, and striking on the ice beneath, was killed instantly.

THE puddlers at Kimberley, Carnes & Co.'s works, at Sharon, are on a strike. Notice has been given them that when they resume work, it will be at $4 50 per ton, instead of six dollars as formerly.

A LITTLE two year old son of J. F. Sprankle of Davidsville, Indiana county, was burned to death one day last week in consequence of his clothes taking fire during the temporary absence of his mother from the house.

IN the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona the hours of labor have been increased. Since Monday last the employees commenced working at seven o'clock and continued until noon; returning again at one o'clock, and working until five o'clock, P. M.

A LITTLE daughter of Mrs. Mary Donahue, of Greenville, Mercer county, one day last week was so severely burned burned by her clothing taking fire while playing with burning papers during the mother's absence, that she died a few hours afterwards.

TEN per cent. of the stock subscribed to the Waynesburg and Washington Narrow Guage Railway was paid into the Treasury at Waynesburg, on Saturday. Articles of Association were also signed by the stockholders, and the enterprise will be pushed forward as speedily as possible.

THE Allentown Iron Company, has twenty-one thousand and three hundred tons of iron on hand. The company put its own price on its iron during the recent decline and went out of the market, refusing to be guided in its sales by the prices which have been ruinously low.

A YOUNG man named Wm. H. Weaver, of Diamondville, Indiana county, met with a horrible death at the saw mill of Flude & Duncan, on Two Lick, Wednesday afternoon of last week, by falling in front of the circular saw, which passed through his head just at the eyes severing the entire top of his head, except the skin at the temple. He continued to breath for about half an hour before death relieved him from his terrible sufferings.

THE Erie City Iron works recently received an order for the building of ten boilers, from one source, and twenty from another. The company recently received an order from the island of Porto Rico, for a large boiler, and have already commenced work an the same. Among other novelties in its construction may be mentioned the fact that the plates of which the heads are formed are one inch in thickness.

FOUR Brothers, residents of Lancaster county, Pa., aggregate 948 pounds, being an average of 238 pounds as follows: C. O. Herr, 285; David O. Herr, 247; Dr. E. B. Herr, 200; and Isaiah Herr, 216. The aggregate weight of the wives of these men is 870 pounds—average, 218—making the total weight of the four men and their wives 1,818 pounds, being an average of 227¼ pounds. They are all in the enjoyment of excellent health, and so also their father, who is now eighty-two years of age.

OBITUARY.

Death of Senator Buckingham.

NORWICH Conn.,—Ex-Governor and Senator Wm. A. Buckingham died at his home in this city, midnight.

LONDON, February 7.—Chas. Anderson Pelham, Earl of Yarborough, died to-day.

PARIS, February 7.—M. Dahirel, a prominent Legitimist Deputy in the Assembly, is dead.

A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF FRIEDRICH REINICK.

As once I was walking o'er mead and lea,
A curious circumstance happened to me;
A huntsman I saw in the forest's brake;
He rode up and down beside a lake,
And many a deer flew past the spot,
But what did the huntsman? He shot them not.
He blew his horn by the forest green.
Now tell me, good people, what could that mean?

And as I walked on along the shore
A curious circumstance happened once more.
In a little bark a fishermaid
Rowed o'er by the side of the forest glade;
In the twilight the fishes around her shot;
But what did the maiden? She caught them not.
She sang a song by the forest green.
Now tell me, good people, what could that mean?

Retracing my steps at evening's fall,
The most curious circumstance happened of all.
A riderless horse stood in the brake,
An empty skiff reposed on the lake;
And passing the grove of alders there,
What heard I therein? A whispering pair.
The moon shone brightly, the night was serene.
Now tell me, good people, what could that mean?

THE LATE EMPRESS OF CHINA.

HER SUICIDE.

A London despatch, on the authority of the Pall Mall Gazette, announces that a private telegram has been received from China confirming the reports of the death of the Emperor, and stating that the Empress, overcome with grief, had committed suicide. The death of A-Lou-Te, the Empress-wife of the late T'oung-Chi, Emperor of China, follows the death of her husband in natural and inevitable sequence. He was the nominal head of a government by ministers. She was selected to share the feminine half of the imperial and religious titles that attach to the sacred ruler of China as the representative of what foreigners style the literary gentry of the Flowery Kingdom. By the same principle which makes annual examinations in the Chinese classics the stepping stones to rank and distinction, the Regents, or Prince Kung, acting through them, chose for the honorary rather than the honored wife of the young ruler the daughter of Kh'oung-khi, chief of the Pekin Academy, and ten years ago at the head of the Handlin examination lists. She was well educated, and as scholarship in the Chinese sense of the word can scarcely be expected of an absolute prince, it was something to have sharing the throne, one to whom the sacred classics were familiar. By birth and descent, and aside from her training, she was connected with the reactionary party in China, and her selection by a liberal prince, like the Prime Minster, could only be explained by the fact that he chose her from a family weakened by past disaster and unable to do present harm. Her father was the son of Saishanga, one of the military chiefs who surrounded Hsien-feng in the early and successful years of his reign, but failing as did every Chinese general who followed him to defeat Hung Sin-tsuen, he leader of the Taiping insurgents, he was disgraced. The life of the defeated general was spared and his property was untouched, but he lost his offices and honors. This was in 1852; ten years later, when T'oung-chi succeeded to his father's throne severe repressive measures were adopted against all who were identified with the reactionary policy of the last reign, and among others Sais-hanga lost his property by confiscation. In his retirement he had identified himself with the faction whose councils precipitated war with the allied powers and who had attempted, by an Imperial rescript appointing eight of their number the councillors of the infant prince, to make their power permanent. Saishanga's punishment was due quite as much to the marriage he had just then contracted between his son Kh'oung khi and his daughter of Tsian-Hua, one of the eight councillors just alluded to as to his own position in Chinese politics. Death at the hands of the executioner or suicide was the only alternative left to the leaders of the Conservative party after Prince Kung's success, and Tsian-Hua availed himself of the last privilege, as his granddaughter has just done, doubtless, if the truth were known, for much the same reason. At the time of her future husband's accession to the throne the fortunes of her family were at a low ebb, but they continued steadily to improve from that time, and when the Empress dowagers were seeking in 1872 for the young girl to whom the golden tablet and seal should be sent, no better candidate for the honor was presented than A-lou-te. She was then only eighteen, two years older than T'oung-chi, but natural talent had been aided by a careful training, and there seems no reason to doubt that by Chinese standards she was rightly considered a gifted woman. She was thoroughly imbued with the vein of peculiar pedantry which mark Chinese learning and one of the few brief anecdotes which found their way out of the yellow-tiled palace after she entered it told of her ordering away the breakfast table one morning on the plea that she and her husband were better satisfied with the apothegms of the sages which she was transcribing before him. The literary success by which she had distinguished herself had developed, too, a stubborn personal pride which led her to accept without any qualms the prostration of her father and his family before her when the news of her selection reached them. Something of the same spirit comes to light in the news which has just come in regard to her. To a woman whose life had been up to her marriage one of brilliant success, the two years which she had passed in the imperial palace could not have been pleasant. To begin with, she had two mothers-in-law, the two regents retaining their powers for some months after her marriage, and she could rightly claim but a small fraction of her imperial husband. She was, it is true, hwang-hoi, his only legitimate wife, but her rights were shared by two inferior wives, married to him previously, and the boyhood of the Prince whom she wedded had been passed in the dissolute company of the concubines with whom an Eastern court surrounds its monarch. Whatever her life may have been, no record of it has reached the outer world since she went within the Dragon-gates, Oct. 16, 1861.

A COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.—A MARQUISE WHO WOULDN'T BE A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The Paris correspondent of the London Standard says: "A romantic case of true love and its adventures has just come before the Toulouse law courts. M. Henri D'Aurilhon, son of the marquis of that name, fell in love during the campaign of 1870-1 with a charming young lady named Blanche Bouscant, who had caught his eye as his regiment was on the way to the field of battle. Returning from the wars, he sought the object of his affections, hoping to be more successful in the field of Cupid than in that of Mars, but was doomed to another disappointment. The young lady was the daughter of only a tradesman, and the marquise, his mother, refused to give her consent to such a marriage. The lovers, after waiting in vain till the heart of the marquise softened, resolved at last to marry themselves after their own fashion. Attired in full wedding garments, and accompanied by their *temoins*, they went to church, threw themselves on their knees before the high altar as the priest was celebrating mass, and swore to accept each other as man and wife. This done, they rose and coolly asked the priest to give them a marriage certificate. Needless to say, the reverend gentleman refused, and the 'unhappy couple' thereupon left with their friends. However, Henri and Blanche considered themselves legally united, and repaired to the chateau of Sauveterre, the family residence of the D'Aurilhons. Here M. Henri D'Aurilhon introduced Mlle. Blanche to the servants as his 'wife,' and the nuptial festivities began. The Marquise D'Aurilhon was in the country at the time this romantic drama was being performed, but a faithful domestic at once telegraphed to her, and she arrived in the midst of the wedding dinner. The scene that ensued may be easily imagined. The marquise, highly indignant, drove Mlle. Blanche out of the house, and forbade his son to call the tradesman's daughter his wife. But Henri refused to obey his parent, and summoned her to receive the lady in the chateau. The upshot of the matter was that the marquise appealed to the tribunal to protect herself against the young couple, and the court gave her full power to keep Mlle. Blanche out of the chateau in the event of her son returning to the charge."

A FEMALE ON NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.

The New York Sun is responsible for the following unflattering picture. If its correspondent is known in Boston society, he will at once be torn to pieces by enraged damsels and old maids, and his bluntness deserves no better fate. But stop, we very much fear that the writer is a woman, and after reading what is written, our readers will be sure of it.

The small number of children in Boston families is peculiarly striking, and has been often accounted for in a very unpleasant way. I believe, however, that late marriages, a craving for what is supposed to be an intellectual life, and the generally sickly constitutions of New England ladies will suffice to explain the fact. Far from being a subject of regret, it ought to be considered a very lucky thing that the thin-boned, pale-faced, lymphatic misses of Boston seldom produce more than one or two babies when they marry. It would be almost a crime on their part to go beyond that, until by a thorough change in the regime of life, the New England race has been improved. Pale faces and attenuated figures must first be abolished, and this can be done only when the ladies begin to take exercise and live upon something more substantial than ice cream and cake. Dancing in a suffocating room is not exercise, and three or four plates of iced water or milk with sugar in it are not food. Both are poisons and the more one takes of them the worse one must be off. Yet that is all Boston ladies take as a rule after a day spent in gossiping, reading a mass of useless books, and getting excited over no end of inane social and philosophical problems, to which no reasonable human being ought to pay any attention. What they call culture here is simply a superficial acquaintance with little bits of everything that has been produced in the way of "fine" Magazine and novel reading since the "world's" creation. They don't know their own country; they have no idea of the laws which regulate their own organism; they don't know how to cook a potato or to mend their own dresses, but they know all the passages in which Mrs. Florence Marryat, of London Society celebrity,, referred to her sister; all the articles of Mrs. Fawcett in Macmillan's, and every verse of Tennyson's idiotic poems.

LOTTA'S GIFT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Townsend & Wyneker, architects, have completed designs for the fountain to be erected at the corner of Kearney and Market streets, at the expense of Miss Lotta Crabtree, the actress. The shaft is a lighthouse adorned with various marine emblems, and surmounted with a globe lantern. It will be hollow, with a small stairway to facilitate the lighting of the lantern. The entire structure rests on a disc of stone twelve feet in circumference and sixteen inches high. This supports the fountain proper, which includes the basin, rising to the hight of three feet. The shaft is over eleven feet in height, the lantern three feet in diameter, and the seal's head, which surmounts the structure, two feet high, giving an aggregate height of about twenty-one feet. The lighthouse is pentagonal. On each of the five faces, near the bottom of the shaft, is a medallion adorned with flags and water-lilies. The first bears the seal of the city; the second shows mining; the third, commerce and agriculture; the fourth, the seal of the state; the fifth, the presentation inscription. Over each basin is a head of Neptune, crowned with a castle, and with flowing beard, and under each handsome scroll-work, depicting California fruits and flowers. Further ornaments are three bears rampant, and two seals' heads in the same heraldic position just above them. The lighthouse is surrounded by a castellated cornice, and will be finished in imitation of stone. The base proper will be finished in rustic. The foundation will be of granite. The cost of the fountain is fixed at $10,000. The plans have been approved by Mayor Otis. After an approval of the plans by Miss Crabtree, the work of erecting the fountain will be proceeded with.—[San Francisco Bulletin.

REASONS FOR DRINKING.

Old Sambo Shute, long since gone across the dark valley, was a worthy man in his way, and genial withal; but Sambo would occasionally get drunk. One day his employer took him to task, and read him a lecture, at the close of which he asked him if he didn't think he could do better for the future.

"Don'o mas'r," said the darkey, scratching his head.

"But what do you think?"

"Well, mas'r, I's afear'd I tink not."

"Sambo, what do you mean? Do you mean that you will not try?"

"'Twould be of no use, mas'r. Fact is, 'twas born in me. Rum is my nat'ral drink. Yer see, afore I was born, my father and mother were boff bought on the coast of Africa, an' paid for in rum."

This is about equal to the excuse of the old fellow in a New Hampshire bar-room. It was 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and a number of thirsty ones had entered the tavern for their beverage; and they all offered an excuse for their indulging. One said he had a pain in his side; another had a touch of the cholic; another had a severe cold, and so on, and so on. At length a red-faced old Trojan stumped up to the bar, having listened to the excuses of the others, and said he:

"Say, old hoss, give us a glass of old Jamaica, stiff. My old woman's goin' to have codfish for dinner, and salt codfish allers makes me dry!"—C., in New York Ledger.

A PROFESSOR OF HAIRDRESSING.

A writer says: "The qualifications required for a professor of hairdressing are manifold. He must be able to talk a good deal while at work. This quality is both the commonest and the most French, and the professors would be recruited with much greater difficulty if, in lieu of requiring them to talk, they were required to hold their tongues; for everybody knows that the most taciturn of Frenchmen talks more than half a dozen English ladies with a reputation for being chatterboxes. The love of silence is one of the most suspected qualities in France. For a man to have this habit is enough to make him incur the suspicion of being connected with the secret police. A good professor of hairdressing, besides this faculty of always talking while at work, should be graceful in his movements so as not to shock his client's refined tastes; he should have a light hand so as to spare the nerves of the persons he operates on; he should work with rapidity, so as not to let madame run the risk of contracting an expression of impatience when she goes to the soiree. While a chatterer he must be discreet, and not betray the thousand little applications of coloring and chemistry which a fashionable lady calls to her aid in order to conspire against the tryanny of Time; he must be eager without being familiar, a flatterer without being impertinent; he must examine the physiognomy intrusted to him, and say only to himself that madame has a tired, pallid, sick, or sulky appearance, and that a coiffure must be chosen which neutralizes the effect of fatigue, paleness, indisposition, or ill-humor. Qualities which it would be tedious to enumerate ought not merely to be possessed by the professor, but should be imparted to his pupils, and I shall not be charged with exaggeration if I affirm that half the qualities required for a good professor of hairdressing would make three-fourths of a consummate diplomatist."

THE CROWN JEWELS OF FRANCE.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph at Paris writes: "The crown jewels of France have returned to us. At the turn of the war they were secretly despatched to England, and only last week was it judged safe to recall them. In number, according to the inventory made for Louis XVIII., they were already, 64,812, weighing 18,751, carats, of £837,000 value. Since that time precious stones have risen enormously in price, and the late Emperor added to his treasures. The crown of France, in which is set the 'Regent' diamond and 5,360 other jewels, was valued at £310,000 half a century ago. The other famous diamond, the 'Sancy,' is set in the first Emperor's sword, a knick-knack priced at near £11,000. A plaque in brilliants of the Order of the Holy Ghost is calculated at £16,000. The crown jewels of France were stolen on August 16, 1792, by a band of forty thieves, who clined the lamp-post and broke through a window of the gem-house. A poor wretch was guillotined for this offence, whereof he was perfectly innocent; but one guiltless head more or less made small difference in 1792."

A WEDDING "SPARK"

A New York correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes: "The story of Miss Ward, who was on the eve of her marriage, is most remarkable. It was but half an hour before the ceremony, and many of the guests had assembled. She had a beautiful and rich white satin wedding-dress made, covered with costly lace. A servant was intrusted to hang it in a closet opening from her boudoir. The closet door was closed, and the bride commenced her toilet for the wedding. Everything had been completed, and nothing remained to be done save the putting on of the wedding dress! The closet door was opened, when lo! the beautiful dress had turned to dust and ashes! A careless spark had somehow fallen into the lace and consumed the costume. Other things in the closet were found to be on fire, and had to be thrown out of a window to save the house. The poor bride-to-be was heartbroken. What could be done? Finally some one remembered that a sister of Miss Ward's had been married two years before, and that she had not cut up her wedding dress. This was hurriedly brought from its hiding-place, and the poor bride was married in her sister's wedding-dress.

AN AWKWARD SITUATION.

Two young ladies and gentlemen of Ulster country put themselves in a situation one evening last week that they now feel sorry for. A ball was held, at which there was a large attendance of the young people of the neighborhood. During the festivities somebody proposed they should have a marriage: so the young couples to carry out the sport stepped forward before a dignified gentleman, who speedily pronounced them man and wife. Since it has been found that this gentleman is a Justice of the Peace, the couples are very much disturbed in their minds. One young lady is reported to have spent the whole of the next day in crying, her grief being intensified by the fact that she is engaged to another gentleman.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

THE GOLDEN WEDDING.

A. S. to S. C. L., February 3, 1825.

(LEVITICUS XXV., II.)

Sow not! Reap not! The seven times seven is told.
Seven silver Sabbath years, and now—the gold.
Sow not; in joy or sorrow, smiles or tears,
Reap not; lo, here, the harvest of past years!
Dress not the vine; this year your hearts must be
Made glad with mellowed wine of jubilee.

And what is the harvest, and what the wine
That the past to the present lends?
'Tis the garnered sweetness of love's sunshine,
'Tis the tribute of "troops of friends."

'Tis the love that has grown from the love that was sown
In a life that was sweet to see.
Bring back the loan.—Each takes his own
In the year of jubilee.

Pile high the sheaves from whose golden leaves
Love's golden grain may pour—
Golden in all that is good in gold—
Proven and bright and pure.

The harvest is gathered, and golden leaves
Are falling—the yellow and red—
Padding the path with an aftermath
Silent and soft to tread.

Late! but the air is warm and fair
And heavy with golden mist—
'Tis the Indian summer's golden veil
O'er skies of amethyst.

Late! and the sunset's golden wall
Is sinking in gold away.
But above and before and beyond it all
We know there is golden day.

There are golden gates and a golden throne,
Gold streets where the saints have stood,
The harps are gold and the crowns are gold,
"And the gold of that land is good."

WM. PRINCE.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GRASSHOPPERS.

The Omaha Herald gives the following account of this voracious insect:

The Rocky Mountain grasshopper, *caloptenus spretus* (Uhler), which now and again visits the fertile agricultural States in the West, and which lively and emphatic Irishmen in Nebraska call the "curse of Moses," is worth considering by those who propose locating in the West. This year the farmers of Nebraska will not save more than one-third to one-half of their corn crops and other States adjacent to Nebraska have had the small grain attacked as well as corn. If this "curse of Moses" were of yearly occurrence, it seems probable that the fertile plains—which ten years hence will form the richest agricultural section in the United States—would never have been wrested from the wolf, the Buffalo, and the Indian. If they had the grasshoppers as constant allies, these aborigines would not have seen their respective feeding and hunting grounds visited by the white man, except so far as he needed to cross them to reach El Dorados in the mountains. But the Rocky Mountain grasshopper is not a native to the rich alluvial plains, and cannot find a permanent home upon them. Its natural home and breeding-places are the dry, sterile and stony table lands of the mountains, where rain does not fall, and where the eggs are deposited in crevices, but not covered with earth. Hence, except to a limited extent, the Rocky Mountain grasshopper is not produced from the egg in Nebraska and other prairie States somewhat similarly situated. When the summer is hot and dry, and the winds are favorable, Nebraska, with her sister States, may have a grasshopper visitation. Flying high in the air, their gauze-like wings are like a filmy cloud between the observer and the sun. At last down they come; and on the district where they settle there is tithing three or four times repeated on the crops of the country. The succulent vegetable matter goes first, and if they could stop long enough, doubtless the grass would not be spared. But in Nebraska they can not. There is a notion that the motions of the 'hoppers are as regular as those of a great army marching on an extended front. It is supposed that they eat their way in orderly fashion along the earth, and that before them there is abundance, while there is desolation in the rear. This is not so. The 'hoppers move more like skirmishing parties. Here is a field where the blades and ears of corn are well nigh destroyed, there is one that has been passed by, and yonder is another, on every side of which a border has been eaten, leaving the centre intact, and the grasshoppers have flown away to pastures new. In Nebraska a lowering of the temperature and a rain storm, and the grasshoppers must depart. The climatic conditions of the State render it certain that in the moist years there will be frequent heavy showers all through the agricultural months. The grasshoppers vanish with the rain, and hence there is not time for any total destruction of crops, and the stories to that effect always have their origin in panic, and are not founded on fact. The vagrant horde do leave eggs behind them, and a portion of these eggs will probably become live grasshoppers the ensuing year. But the proportion is a small one. As stated above, the eggs require to be deposited on the dry table-lands of the mountains in order to nature to perfection. In Nebraska there are no such lands, and in the fall heavy rains are certain. The natural conditions in Nebraska, therefore, do not help the hatching of the grasshopper eggs, and only the fittest survive. All the facts coincide with these views. When a dry summer season tempts them to the plains, rain drives the 'hoppers away, and though, the ensuing year, a few of the species are able to be seen, they are not in such numbers as to be accounted mischievous. So far the visitations have occurred once in seven or eight years, not at exactly regular intervals, but at such intervals when an extraordinarily dry season has occurred. Their coming is a calamity, but not one that cripples the forehanded farmer. When the loss is distributed over several years it is scarcely felt; and so (knowing what the grasshopper raid really means) the Nebraska farmers stick to their land, in the certainty of better times next year. They do this all the more cheerfully in Nebraska as it is the corn crop which has suffered, the small grains being untouched, and there being an abundance of grain and hay. On the extreme frontier of the State there are homesteaders who had just come, as it were, and who were dependent on their corn. These men will have to bear and will be relieved in order that they may tide over the winter. A portion may quit the State, those that do will sell their claims to farmers who have more means, and who can therefore make their agriculture more varied, and so more profitable. Those who would know what the Rocky Mountain grasshopper is like will find a congener bearing many resemblances to it in the red-legged grasshopper of the East.

THE FAT MEN'S RACE.

The New York Sun tells of a novelty, at Barnum's, which no one save Barnum would ever think of presenting. This was nothing less that a foot race between fat men—solid fellows, the lightest of whom kicked the beam at 254 pounds. There were four entries: John McNamara, a graceful wight of 256 pounds; John Singer, rotund and ruddy, who turned the scale at 255; J. F. Harper, 254; and Daniel McCarthy, 256. The contest was for three prizes, $50, $25, and $10, for the three best men in the best two in three heats. At the word all got off well, but before an eighth of the course was traversed, McNamara surged ahead. Close at his heels came McCarthy, bidding fairly for first place. Singer was a good third, but at the half-way pole, Harper was so far in the rear as to be practically out of the race. McNamara held the lead up to the stand, and won the heat in 39½ seconds.

The men took a long rest, and came to the string promptly at the call of the judges. They rolled off at the word "Go," and never before has the same weight of human adiposity moved with greater velocity than did this well distributed 1,021 pounds at the opening of the second heat. But McCarthy soon shot ahead, with McNamara just behind him, Harper and Singer far in the rear. The relative positions of the racers were not materially changed up to the string, except that Singer dropped further and further behind Harper, as Harper allowed the gap between him and McNamara to widen.

When time was called for the third heat the far men went with a will. On reaching the half-way pole, Singer, finding it impossible to come in fourth according to all well-established rules of racing, deliberately climbed the rail and went "cross lots" to the judges' stand, where, amid great laughter, he awaitee the approach of his three competitors. McCarthy again came in ahead and McNamara second.

The prize of $50 was then delivered to McCarthy, that of $25 to McNamara and that of $10 to Harper.

A FRENCH SENSATION.

A terrible affair occurred lately at a place near Saintes, in Charente Inferieure, France, where a man named Tarin, after shooting at his father and his brother, set fire to their barn, and burned cattle and brandy to the value of 30,000 francs. He then retired to his house, loopholed the walls, and prepared to stand a siege. He had three guns and quantities of ammunition. Five gendarmes arrived at full gallop, and Tarin killed one and wounded two. The two other gendarmes, aided by the peasantry, surrounded the house, reinforcements were telegraphed for, and before long brigades of gendarmerie arrived from Pons, St. Genis, and Saintes, under the command of a Captain; the subprefect also repaired to the scene of action. For ten hours a force estimated at 1,000 strong kept up a fire on the house, Tarin replying incessantly. Corporal Boucherie exposed himself for a moment and was shot dead. At last a navy, and old soldier, volunteered to storm the house, and he managed to get on the roof and to pour a bucket of flaming petroleum into the house; while accomplishing this Tarin wounded him slightly in the forehead. The house was soon in a blaze, and the assassin perished in the flames.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE IN PARIS.

A network of pipes and apparatus of the best mechanical constructing furnish the gas, and regulate its flow in the new building for the Grand Opera at Paris. The pipes are introduced in the cellars of the edifice, and connect with the entire system of gas supply in the French capital. They are all governed by a mechanical contrivance, with organ stops, which is situated just above the front of the stage, and in which a small graduated wheel regulates the flow of gas, and enables the person in charge to produce instantaneously or by degrees day or night, on the entire stage, or in any chosen spot. Ten meters are attached to the supply pipes, and register the number of feet burned at each performance. In the cellars are placed the fourteen furnaces necessary to properly heat the immense building. Each of them occupies a space of twenty-two yards. The coal consumed by the entire number amounts to about ten tons per day. In addition to these furnaces there are 252 fire places where wood is burned, scattered among the different parts of the edifice. Among the numerous conveniences offered to the public is an elevator, designed after those in this country. It is mainly intended for the use of delicate and aged persons, and runs from the lower floor to the seats and boxes in the top of the building.

PARISIAN TOILETS.

The Paris fashion correspondent of the Hornet says: "The ladies' toilets at the opening of the Opera House were rich and elegant, but a little too sombre in color. The effect of the boxes was very different to the effect of the Italian opera in London, where every one is in full dress. Here even bonnets were seen! They quite spoilt the look of the gala performance. Altogether, the dresses were too heavy—too much brocade, which makes ladies look too old. The Perfect of the Seine's wife was dressed, for instance, in a mixture of pink satin and brocade. The front of the skirt was of satin, trimmed with roses, and the back was of brocade, forming a kind of double train, cut square and trimmed around with puffings of satin; the bodice was of brocade, very long, very tight, and trimmed with satin. A well-known countess's dress was a peculiar mixture of blue and bronze colors. The skirt in front was of sky-blue silk, trimmed lengthways with foliage bands of bronze colored velvet. The bodice was entirely of bronze velvet. Mme de P——, one of the best dressers in Paris, was dressed in pearl-gray satin. The skirt was of satin and crepe, whilst the apron was of mother-of-pearl colored satin, trimmed with oak and flowers of mother-of-pearl. Watteau bodice. Mme. de C—— was dressed in sky-blue silk, covered with network of gold and silver, on which were placed bunches of heath, white roses, and pink roses. Bodice XV., trimmed with gold lace. Mme. R——was in pink silk embroidered in gray, and trimmed with roses and lace. Mme. de G—— in amber silk, trimmed with bird's feathers. The Princess de B——in white satin embroidered with silver, and with a silver wreath in her hair. She was the most beautifully dressed woman in the house."

"BE GOOD TO YOURSELF."

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"Good-bye!" the driver said,
As the coach went off in a whirl!
And the coachman bowed his handsome head
"Be good to yourself!"—my girl!"

Ah! many a fond good bye have I heard,
From many an aching heart;
And many a friendly farewell word,
When strangers come to part:

And I've heard a thousand merry quips,
And many a senseless joke;
And many a fervent prayer from lips
That all a-tremble spoke;

And many a bit of good advice,
In smooth proverbial phrase;
And many a wish—of little price—
For health and happy days;

But, musing how the human soul,
Whate'er the fates may will,
Still measures by its self-control,
Its greatest good or ill.

Of benedictions, I protest,
'Mid many a shining pearl,
I like the merry coachman's best—
"Be good to yourself—my girl!"

THE GREAT TELESCOPE-MAKER.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Graphic recently visited the workshops of Mr. Allan Clark at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and furnishes a very interesting description of the same. Among other things the correspondent says:

Mr. Clark is just entering his seventy-first year, but were it not for his long, snow-white hair and the tremulousness of his hands, one would never suppose him to be much more than fifty. All his movements are agile and his step is firm and even. His face is well and strongly defined, the features are regular, there is a look of earnestness in the eyes, and around the lips sparkles the warmth of cheerfulness and benevolence. His manners are singularly free and open, betoken unbounded confidence in human nature, and are thrice pleasing and elegant. His speech is dignified and still not cold and conventional. Whatever he says appears honest, attuned to thought, and to the point. He enjoys the society of his friends, and is a valuable friend himself. Though not indifferent to honors, he does not court them nor think them the chief end of industry.

Here is an anecdote: Some years ago a learned society in Boston desired to grant the Rumford medal to Mr. Clark. One of the contingencies of such a bestowal was that the recipient should first prepare an essay on his chosen theme of study and pursuit. Mr. Clark was then at work on the "National Telescope," and declared his unwillingness to consume valuable time in the preparation of the essay. If the scientific committee should consent to visit him at his place of business he would cheerfully give them the required essay in viva voce. The committee came and departed: not long after Mr. Clark received the medal.

But I am digressing somewhat from my main subject. Mr. Clark first "piloted" me through the machine-shop, where several lathes and a small upright engine were in action. Here I observed nothing extraordinarily striking, and passed into another room where were shown the several parts, made of iron, of the new telescope, which Mr. McCormick, a Chicago gentlemen has ordered as a donation to a college in Virginia.

This telescope is to rank among the first of its kind, and is intended to reveal everything possible in the heavens. The cost of the instrument will not range far from forty-five thousand dollars. The glass disk especially attracted my eye, and I was forced to ask something of its origin.

"The object-glasses which we use," said Mr. Clark, "are made both in England and France. The largest one that I ever received came from France. But this disk was made in Birmingham, which, to tell the truth, is the only place where we can procure plates of sufficient purity."

"As I now see it, what is it worth?"

"When it came to us in the rough state it was valued at four hundred dollars. But the work had only begun. In the first place it required three years to prepare it, the different melting of the glass exhibiting defects. We have since polished it and finished it up, and it is now worth six thousand dollars."

"How many telescopes have you made, Mr. Clark?"

"I cannot say. I have been making all sizes since 1860, and I have no idea of the number. My cheapest instrument cost three hundred dollars; the National Telescope I sold for forty-six thousand. The recent excitement over the transit of Venus kept me pretty busy. I made eight instruments for the observation."

"How long were you at work on the National Telescope?"

"Four years. The instrument, as you know, is not so large as Lord Rosse's but in power and effect it has never been equalled."

Mr. Clark then requested me to follow him up stairs, and led the way into the polishing-room. As we entered, one of Mr. Clarks sons was at work polishing an object-glass. The old gentleman has two sons, both of whom are studiously following the profession of their sire. I could not help remarking this interesting fact in the chapter of industrial biography.

"Yes," said the old gentlemen, with a sparkle in his eyes; "my eldest son, whom you saw down-stairs, first began the manufacture of telescopes when he was seventeen years old. I had always intended to send him to college to get a liberal education. But—do you see that little lathe? It is the first I ever owned, and I use it still. Well, that put the old Nicholas into his head, and he was bonnd to do as I have been doing. He left Andover, where he was studying to be a civil engineer. I was just beginning the practical study of optics and astronomy, and was painting portraits between whiles. He became interested in my studies, and then and there resolved to become a telescope-maker."

"How has he succeeded?"

"I removed to Cambridge and built an observatory. Then we experimented together, for one can do nothing with experimenting, you know—and after a while we made a reflecting telescope. One day a Harvard professor came into the shop. We showed him what we had done, and remarked that we should like to manufacture instruments on an improved plan. 'Get your stuff, and go ahead,' said he, 'something will come of it.' We acted on his advice, and, my friend, something has come of it."

"It was a long pull and a sure one," I added.

"Yes; it took ten years to establish our reputation. Professor Newcomb, whom you perhaps know, says that now we have no competitors. That's gratifying of course."

The great results of industrial science in this country are but slowly recognized by the American Government, and every one is familiar with the story of Morse. This reflection prompted me to ask:

"Who was it, Mr. Clark, that first acknowledged your claims?"

"The Rev. W. R. Dawes, of England who is well known for his measurements of double stars, learned that I was manufacturing instruments of superior quality and ordered a telescope for his own use. That was in 1853. From that year onward my European reputation rapidly increased, and countless orders came in upon me."

"Have you anything new, besides the McCormick instrument, or in progress?"

"Yes; I am getting ready to manufacture a telescope for the Austrian Government. It will be immense, and is going to Vienna. I have recently been negotiating with the trustees of Mr. James Lick, of San Francisco, for the erection of an instrument in a California university. I do not know whether I shall complete the contract."

After rambling about in other rooms and taking note of points of interest, we descended into the garden.

"I want to tell you a story, sir, if I have not talked too long already. On the evening of January 31, 1862, my eldest son, Alvan G. Clark, pointed a newly finished telescope in yonder observatory to Sirius, and making a discovery, said to me:

"Why, father, the star has a companion."

"I looked and beheld the satellite. Astronomers had computed the volume of Sirius to be about two thousand times that of the sun, but no one, not even the Egyptians who venerated it, had ever detected an attendant orb of the star that is retreating further and further from mortal eye, but which still leads the sultry season, as the dog-star, and holds its place in poetry and song."

The tidings of this discovery were born all over the world, and every known telescope was pointed towards the stranger whose presence had been promulgated. The French Academy of Sciences bestowed the Lalanda medal upon Mr. Clark, in token of the most wonderful discovery of the year.

In departing I said to Mr. Clark, "You have accomplished a great work, and I think that you now find your reward."

"I have worked hard, and there is plenty of work yet to be done. Ah, yes; I have planned more than I shall ever live to see completed."

VARIETIES.

CARPETS are said to be bought by the yard, but worn out only by the foot.

THERE is said to be a growing demand in Massachusetts for a society for the protection of husband's rights.

AN investigation is to be made into the reason of so many deaths in the British Army in India occurring from delirium tremens.

IT cost the Davenport Democrat an abject apology to satisfy Matilda Fletcher that she was credited with a "cylindrical trunk," and not a "cylindrical drunk," as the printer had it.

A LUCAS county (Ohio) grand jury has distinguished itself, and earned the good will of all the young men in the community, by presenting church raffles as an illegality and a nuisance.

A WOMAN living near the Richard Mine, in Morris county, N. J., lost by the burning of the emigrant ship Cospatrick eight brothers, two sisters, and her mother, besides other near relatives.

A FLORIDA railroad boasts of making a net earning of nineteen cents last year. This may look too small to some folks, but it should be remembered that nineteen cents per year for 1,000 years is $1 90.

AT Lyndon, Vt., one day last week, a gentleman opened a fish-hole in an eddy, and removed with his hands nearly 300 pounds of pickerel and suckers. The fish crowd up to the hole for fresh air, and are captured.

A TROY stove firm has received a letter from the West in relation to the purchase of a heater for a church, which concludes as follows: "The heater furnished by you for the church at——works bully. Give us your rock bottom prices, as we are poor, but very pious."

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the actor, has been sending to New York, from his farm in Florida ("Orange island"), some very wonderful oranges. Two varieties are especially remarkable for flavor and delicacy—the "Brazilian," grafted on the Louisiana sour stock, and the small Mandarin. The latter can be peeled without staining a kid glove, and the perfume and flavor are alike delicious.

A MAIDEN lady, suspecting her female servant was regaling her beau upon the cold mutton of the larder, called Betty and inquired whether she did not hear some one speaking to her down stairs. "Oh, no, ma'am," replied the girl, "it was only me singing a psalm!" "You may amuse yourself, Betty," replied the maiden, "with *psalms*, but let's have no *hims*, Betty. I have a great objection to *hims*." Betty curtsied, withdrew, and took the hint.

NOT long since a German was riding along Sampson street, near Sacramento, when he heard a pistol shot behind him, heard the whizzing of a ball near him, and felt his hat shaken. He turned and saw a man with a revolver in his hand, and found a fresh bullet-hole in his hat. "Did you shoot at me?" asked the German. "Yes," replied the other party; "that's my horse; it was stolen from me recently." "You must be mistaken," said the German, "I have owned the horse for three years. "Well," said the other, "when I come to look at him, I believe I am mistaken. Excuse me, sir, won't you take a drink?"

ACCORDING to the Courier-Herald of Jackson, Tenn., a man in that town, tired of renting and not disposed to invest in a city lot, has built himself a dwelling house on wheels. Procuring an old-fashioned log wagon, he has erected on it a house twenty feet, and seven feet from floor to ceiling. The house contains two rooms, one entrance, and that in the end from the wagon tongue, and four small windows. This house he proposes to move from place to place in the city, or even out of it, as the exigencies of his business or convenience may demand. His family, consisting of himself, wife, and three children, will lodge, feed and sleep in this little house on wheels.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1875.

THE principal theme in Congress is taxation. The people have long understood the the ory of its application.

GRANT is preparing a message on Southern affairs. He had better let it alone. He only muddles what he interferes with.

THE Gazette speaks of "contemptuous Congressmen." If it refers to the Radical majority, "contemptible" is the proper word.

CARPENTER'S career is described as "brief and brilliant." Precisely so. He went up like a rocket and came down like a stick.

FOR reasons given by the Chicago Times, that paper asserts that Mr. Grant's proposition in regard to Arkansas is nothing short of infamous.

PINCHBACK will probably be admitted to the Senate and the Kellogg usurpation upheld in spite of the reports of the two Louisiana Committees in 1874-5, and the one in 1872-3.

WHEN Grant came into power, he had a three-fourths majority in each House of Congress.

"He counted them at break of day,
But when the sun set where were they?"

IT is all right for Speaker Blaine to snub Democrats in Washington, but all wrong for Speaker Patterson to attempt to preserve order in the House in Harrisburg. The old story of the gored ox.

EVERY Radical in Congress, with a single exception, on Monday voted in favor of the Third Term theory. This may be taken as an official declaration that Grant is to be the Radical candidate in 1876.

WHY this profound silence among our Ring cotemporaries over the "decline and fall off" of Matt. Carpenter? Are they too ungrateful to shed even a tear over his cold corpus? Carpenter politically living was a very Radical god. Carpenter politically dead does not provoke a tear of sorrow even in his own household. Sad, but so.

THE disappearance of Congressman Bill King of Minnesota, is as mysterious as that of Charlie Ross. He can't be found high or low. Nothing will bring him to the front, where his presence is so badly needed. It is indeed a touching circumstance when as good a Radical as Congressman Bill King, of Minnesota, is deaf to every appeal to come forward and tell what he knows about the Pacific Mail subsidy. Where is Billy King?

THE South Side although it voted to come into the city, now wants to to rue the bargain. We are decidedly in favor of the divorce, it was brought about by Ring intriguers, and very little consolation or advantage the South Siders have had out of the marriage. The East End was forced into the city against the wishes of the majority of her citizens, and been made to pay millions of dollars for streets and taxed beyond any other section with less to show for it. The End End ought to join hands with the South Side, and get out of the Ring which now enfolds it with tightning grasp.

UNQUESTIONABLY the most important act of President Grant this winter is sending his Arkansas message to Congress asking that the State government be overthrown, and pretending to have information justifying his demand. At the same moment Congress had before it the report of a Republican Committee recommending non-interference and officially stating that peace and good government reigned in Arkansas. The Gazette in speaking of Arkansas affairs says that the only thing that can be urged in favor of the new Constitution of the State is that it suits the wishes of the people. We don't know what else need be said in favor of it. That is about all that is necessary in a Constitution. True it may not suit the wishes of the Radcal Third Termers, and it may be necessary to assert "Federal Supremacy" to prevent the repudiation of the Third Term doctrine by the people.

WANTS BLOOD.

The Dispatch pronounces a state of war to be imminent in consequence of the unseemly and defiant attitude of the Southern people. They are accused of being as outspoken against the representatives of the government as they were toward Abraham Lincoln, and the proof of all this is found it is alleged in some paper called the Shreveport Times which calls Col. Merrill a dog and that his report to Gen. Sheridan an "unmitigated, willful and malicious lie." This language might be ruled by Speaker Blaine as unparliamentary, but we protest against any serious loss of life, expenditure of money, which ordinarily occurs in war on account of the Shreveport Times or Col. Merrill, the truth of whose report fortunately don't depend upon an obscure newspaper. It has been proved by reputable and unquestioned testimony to be all that the Shreveport Times says of it. It is all very well to have the Southern States overrun by carpet baggers and plunderers who have impoverished its citizens and robbed them with the aid of Federal bayonets of their political rights, and disregarded every obligation common and due to citizens of the United States, and have them pronounced, muderers, assassins and bandit's, by the Lieutenant General of the army endorsed by the President and reiterated in the halls of Congress; these things must not be resisted without the threat of an exterminating war. We would rather not. The various Republican investigating Committees who have been sojourning in the South give the lie to Morrill and Sheridan and revive the hope that peace may follow the truth.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

The second Louisiana Committee is about to report, and the nature of its report is already given out, as to a part of it at least. It is said that the members will unanimously report that the action of the Returning Board was illegal, and that the Conservatives elected a majority of the Legislature. If we mistake not, this was in substance what the first committee reported, and is the foundation for all the criticism and denunciation bestowed upon President Grant and General Sheridan for their unlawful action in disputing the legally elected Legislature.

Both the Committees contradict or will contradict the violent assertions of General Sheridan, and disapprove of President Grant's conduct in the premises. The testimony taken before the Committees only went to show first that the Kellogg government is an usurpation; and second that it is as corrupt as it is illegal. To get rid of this corrupt and illegal government is all that the people of Louisiana have asked, and certainly their request is not an unreasonable one. If the people of that State are entitled to the rights of American citizens, then they are entitled to a legal and an honest government. If they have no rights under the government of the United States, then they have the inherent right of which no human being can be properly deprived, of righting their own wrongs and securing for themselves the protection of just government. Concerning this matter there can be no dispute.

No one will pretend to say that the two Republican Committees sent into Louisiana would have failed in finding grounds to support every act of the Administration, if such could have been found. That is precisely what they were sent there for. The first failed and made an adverse report. Then the second was sent under positive orders with the threat of excommunication by the caucus and party organs if they failed. All the present indications are that the second will confirm, strengthen and elaborate the deductions of the first.

Now the question is will Grant and his Administration do about the matter? The last Committee tried to help them out by proposing a compromise, whereby the Conservative members elected to the Legislature were to be vested on condition that they would not call Kellogg to account for his crimes. As yet the Conservatives have not accepted the offer, and they should not. They only need to be patient and they will have full justice done them. With these two reports before the country Grant will hardly dare to uphold Kellogg's usurpation much longer, and it is hardly to be conceived that even a desperate Congress will dare to clothe him with the power he asks for.

THE KANSAS RELIEF.

As will be seen by the report of the proceedings elsewhere, the Committee on Kansas Relief held a meeting yesterday to take steps for collecting funds, etc. It is suggested that all contributions in money be made through the newspaper offices, where they will be duly acknowledged. In view of the large amount contributed through the New York Tribune, this plan seems to commend itself to public favor. All contributions sent through this office will be duly acknowledged and the money paid over to the central agency authorized to receive the same. All contributions in food and clothing should be sent to 367 Liberty street.

CÆSARISM.

The latest manifesto from President Grant, justly creates alarm among the real friends of the country in both parties. He indicates in language as imperious as that of Bismarck, what he wants done in Arkansas, which is just the reverse of what he ordered two years ago. If the Republican representatives in Congress obey Grant in this matter he can safely demand a third term and continuous occupancy of the White House. We suggest to the Democratic House of Representatives in Harrisburg to enter a prompt protest against this bold aggression upon the rights of the people.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

YESTERDAY'S CONVENTION.

The proceedings of yesterday's Convention are given elsewhere. The Convention did its work well, and gave the people a ticket worthy of their fullest confidence and support. The candidate for Mayor, Mr. Christopher Magee, is known to all our citizens, as a man of sterling worth and integrity, and is in every way fitted for the varied and responsible duties imposed by the office. Of course, he will be chosen, as the Ring relying upon the illegal election of last year, will offer no opposition except to attempt an obstruction of the polls. Mr. Magee's popularity is best evidenced by the vote he received last fall for Judge of the Orphans' Court, having some 800 majority in the city.

Mr. Frank Plunkett, of the well known South Side glass firm of Frank Plunkett & Co., the candidate for Treasurer, will discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality, as will be the case with Mr. John B. Guthrie, the nominee for Controller. All these gentlemen are too well known to need any special commendation, and deserve, as they will receive, the support of all opponents of the Ring next Tuesday.

The attempt will be made in many voting districts to prevent the people from voting for these candidates, but the voters should see that they are not deprived of their rights. No election officer has the right to attempt to deprive the citizens of the right to vote, and if they attempt it they will subject themselves to the penalties of the law.

In addition to Mayor, Treasurer, and Controller, there are members of the Select and Common Councils to be elected in the place of those who now claim to hold office under last year's election, Aldermen, judges and inspectors of election, election Assessors in each election district and one Assessor for each ward. Let the opponents of the Ring nominate good men for all these offices.

CONCERNING LOUISIANA.

The long and acrimonious agitation of the Louisiana question; the robberies of the plundering usurper Kellogg and his gang; the illegal and arbitrary action of Grant in upholding the carpet-bag minority; and the dangers that threaten the country growing out of the same, is destined to give the whole subject a prominent place in the future political history of the country.

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, in his masterly speech in the Senate literally dissects Grant for his unconstitutional conduct. He selects for his scalpel the speech of Senator Matt. Carpenter two years ago on the mode in which Kellogg claimed to be elected. Mr. Carpenter so fully exposes the fraudulent claim of Kellogg, for whose support Grant threatens to embroil the country in civil war, that we republish Senator Thurman's quotation from his speech and commend it to the consideration of all fair minded men. The following is from the official report of the debate in Congress:

MR. EDMUNDS. They could not take a part and reject a part?

MR. CARPENTER. They could not take a part and reject a part. It was all to be counted, or nothing to be counted. In the first place, they had no jurisdiction to inquire; and in the second place, if they had jurisdiction, they must either count or reject the return; but in this parish of Bossier they did neither the one nor the other. The return shows that Mr. McEnery had 953 votes and Kellogg 555. If they had found the riot, &c., then they would have excluded that poll, and neither McEnery nor Kellogg would have had a vote from it; but, nevertheless, by their ciphering they gave Kellogg 1,159 votes; they gave Antoine, the candidate, for lieutenant-governor, 1,159 votes; they gave Deslonde 1,159 votes; they gave Clinton 1,159 votes; they gave Field 1,159 votes; they gave Brown 1,159 votes. They gave McEnery nothing. Penn nothing, Armstead nothing Graham nothing, Ogden nothing, Lusher nothing.

MR. EDMUNDS. Do you say that is a fact found by the committee in the form of a report or appearing in the evidence there?

MR. CARPENTER. Certainly. The returns themselves show that McEnery had 953 votes in that parish. He did not get a vote in this return. The returns show that Kellogg had 555 votes; he gets 1,159. How much more satisfactory than an election that is!

Take the parish of Natchitoches The returns show that McEnery had 1,250 votes; Penn, 1,252; Armstead, 1,243; Ogden, 1,252; Graham, 1,252; Lusher, 1,251; Kellogg, 550; Antoine, 548; Deslonde, 549; Field, 549, Clinton, 548; Brown, 549. This board gave Kellogg 1,206 instead of 550. They gave Antoine, 1,206; Deslonde, 1,206; Clinton, 1,206; Field, 1,206; Brown, 1,206; McEnery, nothing; Penn, nothing; Armstead, nothing; Ogden, nothing; Graham, nothing; Lusher, nothing.

MR. CARPENTER. Another witness, Mr. Jacques, appeared before the committee, and at first I was strongly impressed with the belief that he was lying, that his whole story was made up, and I went for him with a pretty thorough cross-examination, followed him through several pages, and finally became thoroughly convinced that the man was telling the truth. He swore that he had forged twelve hundred affidavits; he said he took the names from an old worn-out poll-list, that a great many of them were dead, and a great many probably never did live. He made up the affidavits without seeing the men, hundreds of them. They were certified as sworn to in blank by a judge before they were filled; and the proceeding, as he testifies to it, is one of the richest that I know of in the history of politics. His testimony—I will not stop to read it—is found on pages 520, 521, 522, and 523, and pages 526, 527, 528, and 530, and fully sustains all that I say.

The affidavits were printed, and they were delivered to this fellow to be manufactured, and with the jurat of the judge attached certifying that————had sworn to the affidavit. When Mr. Jacques took the affidavits, filled them up, signed names to them, then delivered twelve hundred of them at one time to Mr. Bovee, in the open session of the board, the testimony leaving no doubt that the board knew that they were forged affidavits; and, indeed, he says that Bovee joked him afterward for days by asking him if they had got through voting up at Plaquemine Parish.

In the parish of Tangipahoa, Barkdull swears, on pages 562, 563, and 564, (which I will not take the time to read as I am occupying so much time,) to a very remarkable state of things, and I give the pages so that any Senator can refer to them. The returns show that parish that Tait had 111 majority over Wands—Tait being the Democratic candidate. The witness went to this parish to investigate, and found that there was no particular fraud; nobody had heard of any; and he came down to one of our Republican men, and he said, "That won't do; you have got to go back, we are beaten unless we make out some fraud here." He went back, got up some affidavits, come down to this board, and they gave Wands 750 and Tait 622; that is, instead of giving Tait, as the returns showed, 111 majority, they gave his opponent 128

This is a fair sample and by no means an exaggerated statement; it is taken at random from the proceedings of that board. They went through in this way and reached the end of their labors on the 6th of December, 1872. The entire returns from the State showed that McEnery had 65 579 votes, and that Kellogg had 55,973, so that McEnery's majority was 9, 606. That can be seen in this report on page 81. This Lynch board gave Kellogg 72,890 and McEnery 54,029, making Kellogg's majority 18,861; that is, in place of McEnery as shown by the returns being 9,606, they gave Kellogg almost twice that, 18,861. They were not going to do things by halves. If they were going to have a governor, they were not going to stop on the majority that the democratic governor in fact got; they were going better, and they doubled and gave Kellogg 18,000. The returns showed Penn's majority to be 15,000, and they gave Annoine 13,000

DINING OUT.

Senator Wallace would do well to ask leave hereafter before he dines away from Bolton's or his own home. His public and official conduct will not be sufficient to protect him from a class of Paul Prys who, with or without a cotton umbrella, always intrude. Don Cameron recently invited a few leading U. S. Senators, Democrats and Republicans to dine in Harrisburg, to which Senator Wallace was invited, he attended of course, and now we hear his unstained public life of fifteen years has been mortgaged to Cameron the younger, for a slice of roast beef and a glass of champagne. Too cheap by far. We may to hear from the same parties that William Cullen Bryant, who has recently been the guest of Gov. Tilden, at Albany, has been captured by the wily Governor and will hereafter in consideration of having stretched his legs under Executive mahogany advocate Democratic doctrines and perhaps recommend Tilden for the Presidency. We hope Mr. Wallace will take heed in time, and put up with hard tack, rather than quarter on the enemy who may tender more juicy fare.

TEA AND COFEEE.

There is a deficit of $20,000,000 for the past fiscal year and is probable deficit of $40,000,000 for the year 1875. The Republicans in Congress seems to be taking the matter very coolly, and intend to leave as a legacy to the Democracy an empty treasury, and the odium of increasing taxation to meet the wants of government. There was a great deal of cheap clap-trap indulged in when the tax on tea and coffee were taken off, which yielded about $19,000-000 all of which went into the Treasury; the poor man was to be largely benefited and was supposed would be sufficiently grateful to keep Republicans in office. As it turned out through the rapacity of trade, the poor man paid as much for tea and coffee after the tax was taken off as he did before and the Treasury lost just about the present deficit. There is considerable uneasiness now about putting it on again, both sides seem afraid to meet it, for fear of the effect upon the country and the cry that demagogues and newspapers would make over it and besides, dealers have laid in large a stock, in anticipation of the tax. Yet we are informed out of the 54,000,000 pounds of tea annually imported 30,-000,000 have yet to come in before the 1st of July, and some 100,000,000 pounds of coffee out of the 300,000,000 pounds that would have to pay the tax. This alone would yield $8,000,-000

MINOR NOTES.

SENATOR SCHURZ is going to Europe, when Congress adjourns, to visit a young daughter, who is at school in Germany. His youngest child, a four-year-old boy is to be educated in this country.

CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL: Ah! Matthew Carpenter! No more by the sad sea waves which flash on Saratoga's beach will that brave carriage roll, while a Senator with flowing mane beside a woman fair—but why pursue the theme?

The Adams Express Company has paid the Chattahoochee National Bank of Columbus, Ga., $20,000 to make good the $20,000 of the bank's money which was recently stolen from the company's safe between Richmond and New York.

MR. BARNUM, of Connecticut, whose recent absence from the House of Representatives enabled the Republicans to pass the new rule, is sarcastically alluded to by the New Haven Register (Dem) as "at home with one of the fashionable colds of the season."

IT is supposed that Grant will provide places for Butler, Carpenter and Chandler, the three blind mice whose tails have just been amputated by the ruthless whirligig of time. Carpenter is so desperately short that he will expect to be taken care of first, but Butler must be kept in the party. —Courier-Journal.

HON. THOMAS DURFEE, Chief Justice of Rhode Island, has requested the Legislature of that State to reduce his salary from $5,000 to $4,500, because he thinks there should be no more than $500 difference between his salary and that of the Associate Justices, who receive $4,000.

THE new senator from Wisconsin telegraphed as below in reply to the platform proposed by the Democratic members:

LACROSSE, Wis., Feb. 3. 1875—PETER FAGG: Have just received the resolutions passed in Joint Convention. I accept and fully indorse them.

ANGUS CAMERON.

SENATOR BROWNLOW has been assailed so bitterly for voting for a Democrat at a recent election in Knoxville that he has felt obliged to make a public explanation. He acknowledges the truth of the heinous charge, but says he was forced to do it from the fact that there was no Republican candidate for Mayor. There were two Democratic nominees, and he chose the better one.

THE Chicago Tribune, good Republican authority, thus alludes to the new Rhode Island U. S. Senator:

"Ambrose E. Burnside is made up of about equal parts of luxuriant side whiskers, insupportable egotism and political bigotry. His brains, if he ever had any, long since run to seed, and his skull is as empty as a farmer's barn in the grasshopper country."

HON. JOHN YOUNG BROWN bears with becoming modesty the decoration of honor conferred by the censure of the House of Representatives. He is in the receipt of a number of letters written from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and the South, congratulating him on his course, and thanking him for his denunciation of Butler.

A WASHINGTON special to the N. Y. Evening Telegram says:

"There is no longer any ground for doubting an open rupture between the President and Postmaster-General Jewell. I am now able to state, on the best authority, that Mr. Jewell's resignation has been requested, to take effect after March 4. His successor is to be the Hon. Zacharia Chandler, now Senator from Michigan, whose term expires with this session.

THE Johnson wing of the Lebanon Herald's subscribers having threatened to stop their paper, the editor of the Herald says: We are not afraid. The Herald is our property, bought with our money and paid for—and we run it according to our notion. There is no law, that we know of, compelling anybody to subscribe for it against his will; and, if you don't like the paper, why, kind sirs, don't read it—that's all.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal contains this gentle reminder:

There is a "Republican war-whoop" all along the line over John Young Brown's truth-telling on the floor of the House, the other day. They never use strong language, these Republicans, oh, no! Did not Speaker Blaine call Conkling a "turkey-cock" on one occasion? Did not Butler call Mr. Bingham the judicial murderer of an innocent woman?" and did not Bingham say Butler was as one "shut up in a bottle, and fed with a spoon?"

THE Chicago Tribune comments as follows upon Senator Carpenter:

Senator Carpenter's absence from Washington, where both duty and interest required that he should be, has allowed a report favorable to the Kellogg Government to be prepared by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The people of Wisconsin, in view of this grave dereliction, will doubtless abate something from the gratitude due Senator Carpenter on account of his previous conduct in the Louisiana affair; and that was his chief claim to honorable mention.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean asks: "Shall all the fruits of the war be wiped out by fraud, intimidation and violence?" And the St. Lous Times answers: "It depends a good deal on whether the Grant administration proposes to keep up its wiping-out process. As long as it makes intimidation, fraud and violence, the chief emblems and instruments of its power, we must expect to see not only the 'fruits of war' destroyed, but the fruits of peace also, effectually and forever blighted."

THE following is the platform upon which the Democratic members of the Wisconsin Legislature united with the Republican opponents of Senator Carpenter to defeat that candidate:

Resolved, Unanimously, that we pledge ourselves to unite with the opponents of Senator Carpenter to elect a Senator who is opposed to the present Federal administration, favors hard money, cheap transportation, the improvements of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and who entirely disapproves of the course of the administration in Louisiana.

THE western newspapers print numerous accounts of the extreme cold weather and its effects. Trains generally have been impeded, and in many instances stopped for several days, and the loss of life by freezing has been quite alarming. A Kansas dispatch says that twenty men have been frozen to death there, and that many others have had their limbs frozen. The mean temperature in Kansas during the month of January was 14 degrees, which is 8 degrees colder than the mean temperature for eleven years previous.

HIS own State has repudiated him. Grant carried Illinois in 1872 by a majority of 56,884. The Illinois Legislature, the other day, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we censure the President of the United States and his administration for maintaining and upholding by Federal authority in the State of Louisiana the so-called Kellogg Government, in opposition to the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box, and especially do we condemn the President for permitting Federal troops to interfere with the organization of the Legislature of that State on the 4th of January, 1875, considering these acts illegal and dangerous invasions of the rights of the people and subversive of Republican institutions.

THE action of Hon. John Young Brown meets with general approval in Kentucky. The Lexington Gazette says of him: We venture to say there was not a Democrat in the House but envied him the honorable distinction; and not a Radical but respected him the more for having boldly denounced the great corruptionist. Mr. Brown may occupy many distinguished positions in the future, but he will never again see the occasion that will elevate him so with his constituents, with the people of Kentucky, and with the respectable people of the entire Union, as the one he occupied on Thursday.

OHIO Democrats are said to be unanimously in favor of renominating Gov. Allen next Fall. Concerning candidates for the other Democratic nominations for State officers, the Cleveland Plain Dealer says: "For Lieutenant-Governor, Barnabus Burns of Richland, Judge Potter of Toledo, Senator Reese of Hocking, Speaker Converse of Franklin, Samuel F. Cary and Samuel Hunt of Hamilton are named. For Auditor of State, Eshelman of Wayne and the Hon. W. D. Morgan are named. For Attorney-General, C. C. Archer of Hamilton and D. J. Callen of Mercer are named, and Gen. H. H. Dodge of Cuyahoga is spoken of in connection with the nomination for State Treasurer."

ENTERPRISE (Miss.) COURIER: To Arms! In view of the hellish designs of the carpet-bag crew in and around Jackson, which now have assumed shape in the passage of the most diabolic negro militia bill, it would be well for the people of the State to take time by the forelock, and prepare to meet what now seems inevitable—a general war of races. It is profoundly to be hoped that the sober second-thought of the colored people themselves will avert the calamity which Ames and his crew seem so anxious to precipitate merely to make political capital. Forewarned, forearmed. It is the part of discretion and a holy duty for the white people of Mississippi to prepare to meet the emergency.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

Tilton Still Unraveling the Secrets of the Scandal.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour, when the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton was resumed.

Mr. Evarts read a letter which was written by Tilton to a friend in Connecticut, explaining the charge of stopping at a hotel in Winsted with a lady. He said in explanation of this occurrence that the lady was a protege of his wife's, who had attended a lecture of his there, and was staying at the same hotel, but there being no fire in her room, and a stove in his, she had come into his room to share the heat, and sat by the fire reading to him while he lay on the bed.

THE FIRST SEPARATION.

The 1st of December, 1870, she came to my house, and then went to her mother's; I had among my personal acquaintances at that time the Rev. Gilbert Haven, now Bishop of the M. E. Church; he has been at my house perhaps about a hundred times; (letter shown to witness); I judge this to be the letter I sent home. The letter was read by Mr. Evarts as follows:

"Ellen, wrap the baby up carefully, and bring him to my house immediately.

THEODORE TILTON, 6:15 P. M.

The Ellen to whom the letter is addressed is Miss Ellen Dennis, my housekeeper; I do not remember if I was at home when the child was brought there; the child was born in June, 1869, and was then nearly eighteen months old.

TILTON'S KNOWLEDGE OF PHONOGRAPHY.

I studied phonography when a boy, but have not followed it professionally. Mr. Evarts insisted on knowing if witness was an expert phonographer, and the following colloquy ensued:

Mr. Evarts—I ask you, sir, if you are an expert phonographer?

Witness—Solomon says, "Let another praise thee, and not thine own lips." (Laughter.)

Mr. Evarts—What on earth has Solomon got to do with your case. (Increased Laughter.)

The Court rebuked the audience, and shortly afterward the usual recess was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After recess, Tilton's cross-examination was resumed by Mr Evarts. I remember when Mr. Beecher met me at the house of Mr. Moulton, when he (Moulton) was sick, Beecher saluted me with a kiss on the forehead; after any period of estrangement, Mr. Beecher and I occasionally saluted one another with a kiss, and it was a noticeable event when it happened; I do not know when the name of

"LETTER OF CONTRITION"

was given to the letter of January 1st, 1871. Mr. Beecher always characterized it as "my letter to Mr. Moulton," and in my letter to Dr. Bacon, I called it the letter of apology.

Mr. Evarts read a letter written to Mrs. Tilton by Mr. Beecher, telling her that he was glad that Theodore had seen the dangerous pit which was opened before them. Mr. Beecher expressed his sorrow in the letter for the great wrong done her.

A CONVENIENTLY DEFECTIVE MEMORY.

The letter referred to the publication of the Woodhull scandal. After the Woodhull publication, Mr Halliday, Mr. Bell and myself had an interview; my acquaintance with Halliday before this was very slight; I do not remember saying to Halliday when I came in that I came to see him, or that I was sent by Moulton in relation to the Woodhull publication; I do not remember addressing Mr. Bell as George and saying, do not go; I do not remember saying that there was not a particle of truth in the Woodhull story though I may have said it; I do not remember disclaiming its publication or saying that I was away in the West campaiguing when the story was published; I do not remember saying my wife is as pure as the light, but I said "you would not believe me, but ask Mr. Beecher, and he will tell you she is as pure as gold"; In December, 1872, there was in existence a paper called

THE TRUE STORY.

written by me about the end of that month; the Tripartite Covenant was not published in the true story, but any person reading it could understand it from all that was there; it was never made complete by inserting it in the tripartite agreement; the story was never in manuscript in the complete form in which it was published; it would fill two or three columns of a newspaper, and would in pamphlet form be about the thickness of my hand; no copy of this was ever made by me or with my knowledge; this paper, to the best of my belief, was destroyed, I think, by Mrs. Tilton, but not by me or by my desire; it is a long time ago since I last saw this paper in existence, I think about the spring of 1873; I took this paper to several persons, and left it with them for perusal; I did not show it to Alderman Whitney, but I did let him see Beecher's letter of contrition; I showed the previous or early draft of the paper, the matter of which was the same as contained in the pamphlet to Dr. Storrs and read him the whole of it; this was about the 30th of December, 1872, I think; I do not remember showing the draft to Mr. Page, the artist or Mr. Charles Storrs; I showed some loose sheets of the draft to James B. Mix, but I did not leave any of them with him; as soon as I made a complete copy of the draft, it went into the waste basket; I do not know of any copy of that paper now in existence, I read the complete paper to Mr. Tracy in Moulton's study, I think between Christmas and New Year or a little later; I did not show him anything but the complete paper; when we had the interview together in November, I did not show him the draft of the paper for it was not then in existence, but Moulton showed him the letter of contrition of Beecher; Mr. Moulton was present when I showed the paper of the true story to Tracy; it was two or three weeks after the 15th of December when I showed this paper to Tracy; as fast as I copied sheets of the draft, I think I threw them into the waste basket; I think Mr. Carpenter has an entry in his memorandum book showing that the copying of the draft was finished on the first day after Christmas; I began the copying of the draft some day about the middle of December and on the 16th of that month I had an interview with Dr. Storrs about it; I saw Dr. Storrs three or four times about that period, but I cannot remember the date; I read to him the paper which was afterwards copied in a more general way and published in a pamphlet before the 1st of January, 1871; I returned from the west where I had been on a lecturing tour, during which I heard stories which I thought required me to put forth a statement; Mrs. Tilton accompanied me on a portion of that tour; I heard one story out there that I was a drunkard, had become divorced and others of a like nature, and on my return I thought of publishing the Bowen letter; I first began the preparation of this letter in March, 1872; I conferred with Oliver Johnston and Moulton about publishing this letter when the article was put in type; I do not remember showing it to any person other than those concerned; it was shown by Mr. Moulton to Mr. Beecher and by Mr. Claflin to Mr. Bowen, but I was not present then; the tripartite agreement was drawn up on April 2d, but there was a previous preparation of it by Mr. Wilkinson, containing a clause which I declined to sign; I have not got a copy of the paper containing the clause referred to; changes were made in Mr. Bowen's clause No. 1 and mine, which was numbered 2; I do not know if the original draft is in existence.

The Court here adjourned.

The object of the defense in introducing the letter written by Tilton directing that his child be brought from Mrs. Morse to his house was to show that Mss. Tilton had left her home and gone to reside with her mother, and that Tilton, during the absence of his wife from the house of Mrs. Morse sent for and procured the child to induce Mrs. Tilton to return to her home.

OHIO.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, February 10.—In the House this afternoon, after a long but quiet contest, the Reese Senate bill, which amends the Adair liquor law by requiring the filing of a written notice with the Corporation Clerk ten days before suits for damage can be brought, or giving a written or verbal notice to liquor dealers was passed—yeas, 57; nays, 37. Pearson's bill, to take from municipal corporations the right to prohibit the sale of ale, wine, beer and cider, was defeated—yeas, 42; nays, 44.

OHIO NEWS.

OVER fifteen thousand tons of ice have been stored at Springfield this year.

THE Grangers intend building an immense warehouse at Van Wert, at a cost of $20,000.

BLOOMVILLE has a married pair whose united height is eleven feet and one-half inches.

SHIPMENTS of cheese from Wellington during the year 1874, aggregated 8,773,241 pounds.

A MAN in Lima, named Wilson attempted to commit suicide last week by taking morphine. He had been Beecherizing and was found out.

THE United States Soapstone Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, has been incorporated. Capital stock $400,000, in shares of $100.

JOHN KASTNER, an old citizen of McCutchenville, Wyandot county, aged eighty-two years and nine months, died at his home on Friday.

JOSEPH LINN, a soldier who served in the war of 1812, died at his residence in Swan township, Vinton county recently at the advanced age of ninety-nine years.

SAYS the Zanesville Times: The real and personal estate of Zanesville is valued for taxation at $7,000,470. It is probably worth, excluding United States bonds, $30,000,000.

THE Delinquent list of Harrison county, is probably the shortest in the State. There were only fifty-two tracts of land delinquent this year. The list in Belmont county was one of the largest in the State there being 665 tracts delinquent this year.

A DOZEN or more tramps who were accommodated with lodging at Ashland one night last week, amused themselves by tearing up Ned generally. The prison marshal reprimanded them for breaking furniture ect., when they proceeded to go for the marshal. A brisk application of shovels, tongs, ect., by the marshal and a few assistants brought the turnpike sailors to time and they were then sent tramping away with bruised heads and empty stomachs.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A THIRTEEN pound boy baby was the last edition, quite recently, to a family in Union township, Huntingdon county. It is the twelfth child.

A RIFLE tournament will be held at the Huntingdon fair grounds on the 23rd instant between the crack marksmen of Central Pennsylvania.

STOCK is being subscribed for a new bank in Greensville, to be consolidated with the old banking house of Achre, Wick & Co. An application for a charter has been made under the new finance law. Capital stock, $150,000.

THE Fairmount coal works at New Bethlehem, Clarion county are in full blast, shipping two hundred and twenty-five tons per day, and employing from seventy-five to eighty men regularly.

MONONGAHELA CITY.

THE MINERS' MEETING.

Editors of The Post:

The meeting at this place to-day, January 9th, was a succes. The Committee's report was good. Delegates, the same as at the former meetings, were endorsed. Three cents per bushel cash; four weeks pay. So ends the final conclusion of the miners on the Monongahela river

T. NORMAN.

TWO OF GRANT'S TOOLS.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DOES NOT PROMISE.

[Courier-Journal.]

. . . We have Williams and Sheridan, a much heavier burden. The one is a miserable and depraved upstart who owes his place to the basest of traffics; the other is a sap-headed soldier, without a single elevated principle, but full of coarseness and cruelty. Both are ignorant and both are brutal.

As a shield against this element, we have Providence and the Democratic party. Let us trust in the one, and rally around the standard of the other. Every honest man must in such a controversy take sides. There is a moral law compelling him to do so which is more imperative than the Spartan statute which punished neutrality as a crime. We must strengthen and support the only organization in the country that can save us. Democracy is the Magna Charta of our liberty and of our hope. It may not accomplish all the reforms we seek, but it holds out more promise and possesses more purity than any other party in the land. We must not expect that, like the quack medicine, it will cure all the ills of all the people; that it will remove every distemper from the governors and the governed, that it will at once heal every wound inflicted by long years of injustice and oppression. It does not profess so much. It does not promise to secure the harmony of Plato's republic. It does not propose to supply all young ladies with husbands, nor every young married woman with a wet-nurse; fools will be disappointed as they deserve to be, but the expectations of reasonable men will be reasonably satisfied.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

DON'T WANT THE PRUSSIAN SYSTEM.

[Phila. Day, Ind.]

But, assuming that our educational system is all that its warmest advocates insist that it is, there are still valid objections to a compulsory system, which would be anti-republican and, in many cases, oppressive and outrageous, to say nothing of the immense expense to which it would subject our city, if adopted at this time. It would be an outrageous absurdity for the Legislature of a free State to put the government of the Commonwealth in the place of parents, depriving them of authority over their own children and of the proceeds of their children's labor. We want no Prussian policy engrafted on our system of laws. If we begin by adopting Prussia's enforced educational system, we may end with Prussia's enforced military system. These two systems are alike in spirit and are equally subversive of true liberty.

HARRISBURG.

Special to the Post.

HARRISBURG, February 8, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills passed their first reading:

Act defining limitation in prosecutions for forgery.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Act to authorize a change of venue in criminal cases.

Act to prevent the unlawful taking and use of a horse, carriage or other property of another and punish the same in cases where the taking does not amount to the crime of larceny.

Act to provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Act to carry into effect Section 5 of the Constitution relative to salaries of county officers and the payment of fees received by them into the State or county Treasury in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants.

Act to reimburse A. H. Waters, Superintendent of the Soldiers Orphans' School at Uniontown, for clothing and funeral expenses of Soldiers' Orphans.

Act to permit postage stamps to be issued to the Lieutenant Governor.

A joint resolution for the payment of the Sergeant-at-Arms, Clerk, and witnesses in the investigation ordered by the Senate at liabity for expenses incurred by the State in suppressing the Susquenanna riot.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Act to authorize the Governor to appoint a commission of National Guard officers to co-operate with the Centennial Commission, for the purpose of securing from other States of the Union a representation of their recognized military organizations at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, 1876.

ACT RELATIVE TO CITIES.

A supplementary act dividing the cities of the State into three classes and regulating the passage of ordinances providing for contracts, supplies and work for said cities; also authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same; and defining and punishing certain offences in all said cities, and providing the incorporation and government of cities of the third class, approved May 23, A. D. 1874.

An act promoting the qualifications of stationary engineers and securing the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of the State.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

There was considerable discussion upon the correction of the House Journal as read, regarding the petition of citizens of Lancaster county, contesting Rosenmiller's seat. An effort was made to have the Journal correspond with the Legislative record. Not agreed to.

The following resolutions or petitions were read in place:

LOCAL OPTION.

A petition or remonstrance of the citizens of Parker City, Armstrong county, against the repeal or interference with local option law.

A petition of citizens of Uniontown against the repeal of local option.

A petition of citizens of Clarion county asking the repeal of local option.

THE TAX ON BITUMINOUS COAL.

Mr. PIPER, of Westmoreland, offered numerous petitions of citizens of Westmoreland asking the repeal of the tax on bituminous coal.

Also, a petition praying for the passage of a stay of the law for the relief of creditors.

Also, a similar petition from the citizens of Jefferson county.

Mr. STEWART of Lawrence, a petition asking the repeal of the supplementary act of 1834 relating to County Treasurers, approved April 18, A. D., 1874.

PUBLIC ROADS.

A remonstrance of the citizens of Fayette county against the repeal of the act approved the 18th of May, 1874, relating to public roads in Dunbar and South Union townships, Fayette county.

INSURANCE.

A petition of citizens of Fayette county, asking the repeal of the act of March 28, 1867, relating to Foreign Insurnce Companies as imposes a tax of three per centum upon premiums.

Mr. TONER, of Westmoreland, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, offered the following:

An act to repeal an act to permit voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors:

Section 1st. Be it enacted, &c., That the act approved the 27th day of March, A. D. 1872, entitled, an act to permit voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, be and the same is hereby repealed.

An effort was made to have the bill referred to the Local Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Allegheny, from the same committee, made a minority report, which was read for the information of the House.

Pending the motion to recommit to the Local Judiciary Committee the House adjourned.

The Chairmen of the Standing Committees held a meeting after the adjournment of the House and fixed the day and hour on which they will hold meetings in the future.

HARRISBURG February 9, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were presented and appropriately referred:

STREET PAVING LAW.

By Mr. McNEILL—Act relative to the paving of streets in cities, and providing for the manner of payment therefor.

BANK DEPOSITS.

By Mr. NEWMYER—Act providing that banks, incorporated and operated under the laws of this Commonwealth, be authorized to receive deposits.

The following bills were passed finally:

RECORDER'S DUTIES.

Act to require Recorders of Deeds to prepare and keep in their respective offices a general, direct and adsectum index of deeds and mortgages recorded therein, and directing that the entering in of said general index shall be notice to all persons, &c.

Act making an appropriation for the payment of contracts for altering, repairing and refitting the chambers of the two Houses, and for supplying the deficiency of the former appropriation therefor.

Act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors, and for the preservation of order at soldiers' encampments or reuniions.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the State Board of Charities.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. IRWIN—One to provide for the incorporation and regulation of banking companies in the State.

By Mr. CHRISTY—One to provide for the better and more certain delivery of protests.

Also—One to grant the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the acquisition by the United States of certain lands on the Ohio river for the purpose of slackwater navigation.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

By Mr. TONER—One for the better regulation of the school districts of this Commonwealth.

The following bills were placed on first reading.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

Act exempting persons from the payment of taxes who, from wounds received in the military or naval service of the United States are entitled to receive a pension.

INSURANCE.

A supplementary act to establish an insurance department, providing the adjustment of a tax on premiums of insurance companies of other States and governments.

Act authorizing the Burgess of town councils of each of the several boroughs throughout this Commonwealth to levy and collect a gas and water tax.

RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

Act to remove all disabilities prohibiting aliens from purchasing, holding and transmitting real estate in this Commonwealth.

Act fixing the compensation of arbitrators chosen under the compulsory arbitration laws of the Commonwealth.

ORPHAN'S COURTS.

Act authorizing the holding of Orphan's Courts by other than regularly commissioned judges in certain cases.

Act to provide a remedy for irregularity in the setting up of jury wheels and in the custody thereof.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A supplementary act relating to the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the sinking fund assigning all revenues derived from taxation of capital stock of railroads, canals and transportation companies to the exclusive use of the sinking fund and all other State taxes to the general revenue fund.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURTS.

Act directing the manner in which Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall detail one or more judges to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Allegheny county and validity assignments heretofore made.

Act relative to days of grace on negotiable paper.

Act to define and punish the crime of kidnapping and concealing children for the purpose of extorting money.

Act to declare the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to be legal successors of the trustees of the Presbyterian House, and authorizing the latter corporation to transfer the property held by the former.

A supplementary act relating to writs of quo warranto approved June 14th, 1838, authorizing writs in certain cases.

Act to authorize an additional Judge in the several courts in the Nineteenth Judicial district.

TURNPIKE COMPANIES.

Act to provide the surren der of the franchises of turnpike or plank road companies within the Commonwealth over and upon such portions of roads within the limits of incorporated cities or boroughs.

ACT RELATIVE TO DIVISION OF CITIES.

A supplementary act dividing the cities of the State into three classes; regulating the passage of ordinances; providing for contracts, supplies and work for said cities; authorizing the increase of the indebtedness and creation of a sinking fund to redeem; defining and punishing certain offenses in all said cities and providing the incorporation and government of cities of the third class.

By Mr. PIPER—Act to provide for a stay of executions for a limited period of time.

Mr. CHRISTY read a bill in place reported affirmatively from the Committee on Judiciary General, entitled—"An act relating to judgements and stay of executions. Three thousand copies ordered printed.

Dr. Wends, of Beaver, presented a petition of 1,830 persons from said county, asking the repeal of the Local Option law.

The hour of six having arrived, the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Petitions were presented from citizens of Franklin, Butler, Armstrong, Allegheny and Philadelphia counties, for the establishment of a State Homœpathic Hospital for the Insane.

THE FREE PIPE LINE BILL.

Also, from 6,000 citizens of the counties of Crawford, Venango, Butler and Armstrong against the Free Pipe bill.

The Governor appointed Mr. H. J. Shultz, of Pittsburgh, as Notary Public.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. ANDERSON—Act forbidding the pollution of streams.

By Mr. WOOD—Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State.

The following bills were passed finally:

Act providing for the furnishing of wrappers for the Legislative Record.

INSURANCE.

A supplementary act to establish an Insurance Department.

CORPORATION CHARTERS.

The supplementary act relative to the forfeiture of charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges to railroad, turnpike and plank road corporations, which shall consent to hold their charter subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

Act repealing part of section four of the act Incorporating the Myerstown Bank of Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Chalfant, the bill relative to the codification of laws for the government of the insane, was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary, General.

BILL RELATIVE TO DEFENDANTS TESTIFYING LAID OVER.

Mr. ALBRIGHT called up the act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

After a discussion which was participated in by Messrs. Albright, McKinley and Yerkes the bill was laid over.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on Judiciary General, to whom was referred the resolution providing for an inquiry into the powers of the House to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury, submitted a lengthy report, which was read. Following is an abstract:

First—That a Committee of the House have the power to compel the attendance of parties as witnesses and send for papers, &c.

Third—That under the present laws of the State, the Auditor General had the power to attain the end set forth, and a resolution of investigation, left it to the consideration of the House what course should be pursued, whether to refer to a select or standing committee, or the Auditor General.

The report further suggested in relation to the 4½ and 5 per cent. loans for 6 per cent. loans of 1867 it might be expedient to refer the inquiry thereto to a select or standing committee, but left it optional with the House to do so.

A MINORITY REPORT FORTHCOMING.

Mr. MITCHELL gave notice that a minority of the Committee would submit a report.

The following bills were put in first reading:

Bill providing for the acquisition of outlots by cities of the third class.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Bill regulating the management of State Normal Schools, and providing for the election or appointment of trustees thereof.

THE USURY LAWS.

Act to prevent the violations of the usury laws of this Commonwealth.

THE LOCAL OPTION QUESTION.

The act to repeal the act permitting voters of Pennsylvania to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, came up on the calendar.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. CHRISTY raised the point of order that the bill could not now be properly considered, because, when it had last been before the House, a motion had been pending to refer it back to the Committee. This placed the bill in the position of unfinished business and it could not be legitimately ordered upon the regular calendar unless cleared of all embarrassing motions.

The House decided the point to be well taken.

An effort was then made to get the bill up by suspending the rules, but as this required a two-thirds vote it was lost.

Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence) supported Mr. Christy's motion in an eloquent and telling speech, while Mr. Deyarmon (Fayette) took the opposite side of the question.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at four o'clock.

The supplementary act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish passed first reading.

BITUMINOUS COAL.

Mr. MITCHELL read the report of the Commissioners appointed at the last session to examine into bituminous coal mines of the State. 8,000 copies of the same were ordered to be printed.

Mr. THORNTON offered an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

The Committee on City Passenger Railways reported affirmatively the act to repeal the act of Assembly approved March 1st, 1867, entitled an act to regulate the rates of fare on certain passenger railroads in the county of Allegheny, and that the same is hereby repealed. This act will reduce the fare on the Penn street cars from six cents to five.

The following bills were read in place.

COURT STENOGRAPHERS.

Act appointing stenographers of the several courts of the Commonwealth, presenting their duties and fixing their compensation.

WATER PIPES.

Mr. TALLEY—Act authorizing certain municipal or public corporations to collect from property owners for the expense of laying water pipes in streets or alleys by a lien or suit, as municipal claims are collected in cities or boroughs in which such corporations are located.

CESSION OF CERTAIN LANDS ON THE OHIO RIVER TO THE UNITED STATES.

Act granting the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the acquisition by the United States of certain lands within the State and bordering on the Ohio river for the purpose of erecting thereon dams, abutments, locks, lockhouses, offices and necessary structures for the construction and maintaince of slackwater navigation in said river and ceding jurisdiction over the same and for imposing fines and penalties for wilful injuries to the grounds-buildings and appurtenances acquired under the provision of the act.

FREE PIPE LINE BILL REPORTED AFFIRMATIVELY.

A supplementary act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved the 29th of April, 1874, and to extend the provisions of said act to embrace within the provisions of the same the transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines was reported affimatively from the Committee on Corporations with slight amendments.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Mr. WIMMER (Elk) a supplementary act to authorize the formation and regulation of railroad corporations, approved April 4th, 1868. This act has special reference to enable a road to be built from Waynesburg, Greene county, to Little Washington, allowing a three feet narrow gauge road, with a capital stock of $6,000 per mile, and to file articles of association with the Secretary of the Commonwealth when $3,000 of the stock for every mile proposed is subscribed and ten per centum paid thereon.

Adjourned.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCHURZ presented a memorial of citizens of the United States praying an amendment to the Constitution to abolish the office of President and Vice President and vesting powers now belonging to them in a council of seven members to be chosen by the House of Representatives, to which body they shall be responsible.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT ON ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

The following message from the President was read:

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate of the third instant all the information in my possession not heretofore furnished relating to affairs in the State of Arkansas. I will venture to express the opinion that all the testimony shows that, in the election 1872, Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State; that he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time; that in 1874, the Constitution of the State was by violence, intimidation, and revolutionary proceedings overthrown, and a new Constitution adopted and a new State government established. These proceedings, if permitted to stand, practically ignore the rights of minorities in all States. Also, what is there to prevent each of the States recently readmited to Federal relations on certain conditions from changing their Constitutions and violating their pledges if their action in Arkansas is acquiesced in. I respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of State government, if not National government, should be recognized by Congress. I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in this matter to relieve the Executive from acting upon questions which should be decided by the legislative branch of the government.

U. S. GRANT,

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 8, 1875.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to refer it to the former committee, and Mr. Thurman moved to substitute the Judiciary Committee. It was finally ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

PINCHBACK AGAIN.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in the case of P. B. S. Pinchback, and a resolution declaring him entitled to a seat as Senator from Louisiana from March 4, 1873.

The report was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. HAMILTON gave notice that he would submit a minority report.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill to revise, amend and consolidate the laws relating to the security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, it being unfinished business from Saturday. Agreed to.

Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill to increase the public revenues and decrease the interest on the public debt, in which he proposes to repeal the financial act providing for the resumption of specie payments, approved last January, and substitute his 3-65 incontrovertible bond scheme. The bill proposes to repeal the act prohibiting the increase of the greenback circulation, passed June, 1874.

Mr. CRESSLAND introduced a bil providing for a tax on incomes above $2,000.

THE THIRD TERM.

Mr. SPEER moved to suspend rules and adopt the resolution declaring that, in the judgment of the House, the election of a President for a third term is against the traditions of the Republic, is in violation of the example of Washington now sacred as law itself, and would be hazardous alike for the liabilities of the people and the free institutions of the country.

The motion was lost, the previous question not having been seconded—57 to 102. All who voted for it, with the exception of Mr. Smith of North Carolina, were Democrats, and all who voted against it were Republicans.

CHANGING THE TIME OF ELECTIONS.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules to make in order to an appropriation bill an amendment for the modification of the suspension or repeal of section 25, of the revised statutes regulating the time for holding an election for Representatives in Congress. He stated that, in order to make the time uniform as the law required, several State Constitutions would have to be changed between now and 1876. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 161; nays, 64.

THE ABSENT WITNESS—KING HIES HIMSELF IN CANADA.

Mr. DAWES also offered a resolution reciting that William S. King, of Minnesota, temporarily residing in Washington, had fled into the dominion of Canada in order to evade the service of a summons duly issued by the Speaker of the House commanding him to appear as a witness before the Committee on Ways and Means in the Pacific Mail investigation; that he was served with such summons on the 2d of February, 1875, in Compton, Canada, and that he has neglected to appear before such Committee pursuant to summons, and directing the Speaker to issue his warrant commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms to take King into his custody wherever found and bring him before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of its authority.

Several members called attention to the broad character of the proposed warrant and Dawes said that it of course only meant to apply to the United States. He modified the resolution accordingly.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) asked how a man could be pronounced in contempt of the House when not duly and legally summoned, and he could not be so summoned outside of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. RANDALL reminded Butler that in Andrew Johnson's impeachment cases witnesses had been subpœnaed in Canada.

Mr. KASSON explained that a subpœna had been sent over a week ago to Malone, N. Y., where King was temporarily residing, but on learning the fact, he escaped to Canada. The question therefore was, whether such an attempt, successfully made to evade the service of the Speaker's summons was not a contempt of the House. He said that the proof was positive that King had run away to evade the process of the House.

After some further discussion, Dawes withdrew his resolution.

SEWING MACHINE PATENTS.

Mr. SAYLER (Ind.) from the Committee on Patents made an adverse report on the application for the extension of the Wilson sewing machine patents. The report shows that patents have been in existence twenty-one years; that the combination of sewing machine companies which owns the patents have received over two millions from them, and that the public has therefore paid heavily for the invention. The report was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1875.

THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the vote by which the bill referring to the Committee on Claims the claim of J. W. Curtis Lee for the Arlington estate, indefinitely postponed yesterday, was reconsidered, and the bill placed on the calendar with an adverse report.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice that he would address the Senate upon the subject at an early day.

Mr. CLAYTON moved that the Senate take up the message of the President on Arkansas affairs, sent in yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. TERRY, of Connecticut, moved that the Senate adjourn as a mark of respect to his colleague, Mr. Buckingham, whose funeral takes place to-day. Agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up as in Committee of the Whole. All parts of the bill except the Choctaw and Chickasaw amendments were considered as agreed to.

Mr. PARKER (Mo.,) offered a substitute for the amendment providing that the amount shall be invested in bonds and held by the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the Choctaw Nation until the individual claims of Indians are audited and certified, the interest meanwhile and that of any surplus to go to the support of the Choctaw schools and government, and no claims of attorneys, contractors or claim agents to be recognized or paid.

Mr. COMINGO, also a member of the Indian Committee offered a substitute similar in substance to that offered by Mr. Parker except that it forbids payment to any assignee and requires it to be made to the individual Indian or his heirs.

Mr. FORT objected to all propositions chiefly because, if there was a merit in it it should be presented in an independent measure and not as a rider to an appropriation bill in which shape most of the objectionable measures of late years, including the Pacific Mail subsidy had passed, and because it was for the benefit of attorneys and speculators. He knew one attorney who had a claim against it of $120,000 for fees, and there sat a man now in the gallery who had said within twenty-hours that he had taken stock in it to the amount of one thousand dollars. In fact it was nothing but a pool and plaything that was kicked about from one end of the avenue to the other.

Mr. PARKER (Mo.)—Give us the name of that man.

Mr. FORM—I will give his name whenever a committee is appointed to investigate this matter, and I hope that one will be appointed. I know what I am talking about, and I am not to be frightened by the gentleman from Missouri (Parker.)

Finally the discussion closed and the first question was on Comingo's amendment as a substitute for Parker's. It was rejected. Parker's substitute for Loughridge's amendment was agreed to, and the whole proposition was rejected—yeas, 88; nays, 137.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 162 to 62 and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The steamboat bill was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce, with the understanding that it should be reported back on Saturday or Monday next.

PROPOSED NEW PEABODY SCHOOL.

The Senate bill to grant a site for a Peabody school in St. Augustine, Fla., was taken up to which there was an amendment pending submitted last session by Mr. Edmunds providing that if at any time any distinction shall be made in the admission of pupils on account of race or color the site shall revert to the United States, and it was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 24, Messrs. Cameron, Ferry (Conn.), Gilbert, Morrill (Vt.), Schurz and Sprague being among those who voted in the negative.

Mr. ALCORN (Miss.), said the vote just taken indicated the fact that the Republicans had become thoroughly demoralized on the subject of Civil Rights, and he felt constrained to vote against the bill. It could be construed in no other way than as an intimation that if the trustees of the school choose to do so, they might exclude colored children from its benefits.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), denied that such a construction would be justified. He hoped this institution, which was a private one, would make no distinction on account of color. The bill was then passed without a division, Mr. Alcorn voting in the negative.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN HARRISBURG.

The Senate bill to authorize the purchase of a site for public buildings at Harrisburg, Pa., and appropriating $160,000 for that purpose, was read.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out the clause providing that the State of Pennsylvania shall relinquish its jurisdiction over the land to be conveyed. He said unless this was done, no act whatever committed in the proposed building could be taken cognizance of by either municipal or State authority. A clause similar to the one he proposed to strike out, had been creeping into bills of this character and it was time for the Senate to stop it.

The motion of Mr. Thurman to strike out was rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 24. The bill was then passed.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. MYERS introduced a bill supplementary to acts in relation to immigration. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill has reference especially to the Coolie trade. It provides that when immigrads have entered into a contract or agreement for a term of service with the United States, either for labor or lewd and improper purposes, such immigration shall not be deemed voluntary, and the United States Consul shall not deliver the required permit or certificate. It makes it a penal offense for American citizens to be engaged in such trade. It forbids the importation of women for purposes of prostitution, invalidates all contracts in relation thereto, and makes the importation or holding of women for such purposes a felony punishable by fine and imprisonment. It also makes immigration of the following classes unlawful: For felonies, crimes other than political, or whose sentence has been remitted on account of their immigration, and women imported for purposes of prostitution.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a new tariff bill.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for to-morrow. [The provisions of the bill are given in another column.]

THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. McCrary in the chair) on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

The amount recommended to be appropriated by this bill is as follows: for the general service of the Postoffice Department $36,000,861; for steamship service $537,500; for official stamps for the use of the Postoffice Department $986,000; total $37,524,361, to be provided for as follows: by revenues of the Department estimated $29,148,156; by appropriation for deficiency out of the Treasury $6,852,705; by direct appropriations out of the Treasury $1,523,500. The total amount recommended by this bill is less than the estimate therefor by $1,538,173.

Mr. MERRIAM moved to add to the item of $100,000 for advertising mail lettings a proviso that proposals for bids shall be advertised in one newspaper in each Congressional District where service is to be performed.

After considerable discussion Mr. Merriam withdrew his amendment and one offered by Mr. Holman (Ind.) was adopted requiring the Postmaster General to cause advertisements of mail lettings to be posted up conspicuously in each postoffice for at least sixty days.

Mr. PLATT (N. Y.), from the Postoffice Committee, offered an amendment fixing the salaries of certain Postmasters as follows: New York, $8,000; Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis, $6,000; Brooklyn, Baltimore, San Francisco and Cincinnati, $5,000. Rejected, only thirty-one voting for it.

Mr. SMITH (Ohio) moved an amendment repealing the law of 1872 for additional mail steamship service to Japan and China, and annulling the contract made under it. Agreed to without a discussion.

ATTEMPT TO RESTORE THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. COBURN moved an amendment requiring public documents and seeds sent by members of Congress to be carried through the mails free.

Pending action on it the committee rose and the House took a recess till half-past seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be for debate only.

The Elders seceding from the congregation of the First Presbyterian church, of Louisville, Kentucky, and now adhering to the Louisville Presbytery, brought suit on Tuesday in the Chancery Court against the Rev. S. R. Wilson and the congregation for the recovery of the church building and property. The suit will involve matters of a great deal of interest.

LOOK TO THE SENATE.

The Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.) speaking of the decadence of the United States Senate, remarks:

From many Southern States, too, we have in the Senate (although now somewhat declining in numbers) the "carpet-bag" element, whose power for evil has been so great in the unhappy Commonwealths they have ruled so long. The Kelloggs and the Dorseys, the Peases and the Flanagans, the Claytons and the Convers, the Pattersons and the Spencers—these are the men who fill the seats of Senators in our highest legislative body, misrepresenting alike the character of the States and the intelligence of the nation. Some of these carpet-baggers, as is already notorious, have bought their places with money. They represent not great, intelligent and progressive Commonwealths, but the bribery of a partisan Legislature.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DEMOCRATS should look to it that we elect our full share of the judges and inspectors who are to serve at the next State election. There are few matters more important and require more strict attention. Let Democrats in every district see to it.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF A FULL CITY TICKET.

A HARMONIOUS GATHERING—RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE HON. JAMES BLACKMORE—THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE CONGRATULATED AND SENATOR ANDREW JOHNSON INDORSED—CHRISTY MAGEE, ESQ., NOMINATED FOR MAYOR, HON. JOHN B. GUTHRIE FOR CONTROLLER AND MR. FRANK PLUNKETT FOR CITY TREASURER.

Pursuant to a call issued by Chairman Duff the Democratic City Convention to nominate candidates for the offices of Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, was held Tuesday morning in the Select Council chamber, Municipal Hall.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The Convention was called to order at half past ten o'clock by J. K. P. Duff, Esq., Chairman of the City Committee, who stated the object and announced the election of temporary chairman as the first business in order.

Mr. J. M. Carson nominated Mr. Duff, who on motion was elected by acclamation.

The election of temporary Secretaries being next in order; John S. Murray, W. C. Kerr, Wm. E. Giles and Joseph A. O'Neill were chosen.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The roll was then called, and the following delegates presented their credentials: Messrs. Peter Carr, John A. Elder, M. F. Cassiday, Benton Patterson, J. J. Flannery, Charles B. Strain, James Powers, Owen McGarvey, John A. Freyvogle, James B. Meredith, B. McGinniss, Joseph Stokely, Wm. McLaughlin, John Hays, George H. Kuhn, James Condon, Henry Rea, Jr., Alfonso Kim, Patrick McBride, Michael Kirk, Jos. A O'Neill, James Jackson, Wm. Murray, N. P. Sawyer, Wm. Brigle, Jno. C. Graham, John S. Davis, B. C. Sawyer, Albert Fry, Frank Ferre, Wm. C. Kerr, Jos. M. Carson, Wm. E. Giles, Morton Hunter, Chris. Feld, John Pierce, John A. Hersh, Andrew Stock, Martin Fagan, J. K. P. Duff, Wm. Kaercher, Jas. Laur, Jno. S. Murray, Harry W. Sellers, John O'Reilly, Frank P. Laughran, Michael Rogers, John Cunningham, Wm. H. Robinson.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. J. S. Murray announced that there was a contest in the Second district in the Sixth ward, Mr. B. McGinnis claiming the seat of Mr. J. B. Meredith.

Mr. G. H. Kuhn moved that a committee of five be appointed on contested seats. The motion was adopted and Messrs. Kuhn, Carr, Hunter, Carson and Strain were appointed. The committee retired.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Chairman stated that the nomination of permanent officers would be the next thing in order.

Mr. Duff was nominated and retained as permanent chairman.

Messrs. B. C. Sawyer, John O'Reilly, Chris. Feld and Frank P. Laughran were chosen Vice Presidents, while the Secretaries pro tem. were retained as permanent Secretaries.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

During the absence of the Committee on Contested Seats John C. Graham of the Nineteenth ward, said he thought it would be proper to pass some resolutions of respect on the death of the late Chief Magistrate of the city, and would therefore offer the following:

Whereas, The city of Pittsburgh has lost, by death an executive officer whose course in the performance of the duties of his position has won for him the respect and esteem of all good men; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Democratic Convention of the city of Pittsburgh that we deplore the loss to our city of an exemplary citizen, an upright magistrate, and one who, by his faithful performance of all the duties of the various positions, both public and private, in which he had been placed, had endeared himself to the community.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the family of the deceased in the great loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Convention, and the Secretary be requested to furnish a copy to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

INDORSING SENATOR JOHNSON.

Col. N. P. Sawyer offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Democracy of the city of Pittsburgh, in common with all lovers of pure legislation and good government, congratulate the people of Tennessee and the whole country upon the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate. We hail the triumph of this incorruptible patriot in the late political campaign as the dawning of a day of pure, impartial and honest legislation and an indication of the high character, exalted virtue and conspicuous wisdom which the country will demand in him who in the future would fill a seat in the halls of our highest Legislature.

THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. B. C. Sawyer called attention to the cumbersome character of the City Executive Committee, and moved that hereafter the Committee shall consist of but one member from each ward.

Considerable discussion was provoked by the motion, and the matter, after numerous amendments, was finally settled by giving each district in the city a representative on the Committee.

BOTH CONTESTANTS ADMITTED.

At this point the Committee on Contested Seats returned and announced that they had decided to admit both contestants—Mr. Meredith being permitted to represent the Second district, and Mr. M'Ginniss the Fourth district of the same ward.

The chairman announced that nominations for Mayor were in order.

Mr. J. M. Carson nominated Christy Magee, Esq., of the Twenty-second ward.

A LETTER OF DECLINATION.

The nomination was seconded, when Mr. Carson read the following letter:

SHADY SIDE, TUESDAY MORNING, February 9th, 1875.

Christopher Magee, Esq:

MY DEAR SIR: I received your kindly message last night, and after mature dilibration have concluded to adhere to my original determination not to be a candidate for any municipal office at the coming election. I was the Democratic candidate for Mayor last February, when I thought the election was premature and illegally conducted. My opponent secured a majority of votes as returned, and has, by trickery and management, obtained possession of the office. I have no claim to it, and cannot, consistently, with my views of propriety, become a candidate while my opponent at the former election declines to go before the people again.

Will you do me the favor to state these considerations to the Convention thi morning.

Very truly yours,

J. B. GUTHRIE.

Mr. M. Hunter nominated B. C. Sawyer of the Twentieth ward.

Mr. Hunter respectfully declined, when Mr. Magee was unanimously nominated by acclamation.

NOMINATIONS FOR CITY TREASURER.

Nominations for City Treasurer and Controller were next in order.

Mr. J. M. Carson nominated George I. Whitney of the Thirteeth ward.

Mr. B. Patterson nominated Henry A. Freyvogle, of the Eleventh ward.

Mr. Frank Ferre nominated Charles H. Paulson, of the Twenty-second ward.

Mr. James Laur nominated Frank Plunkett, of the Twenty-fifth ward.

Mr. Carson then stated that as it was desirable to have a South Sider on the ticket, he would withdraw the name of George I. Whitney in favor of Frank Plunkett.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONTROLLER.

Mr. Morton Hunter nominated Thomas H. Davis of the Twenty-sixth ward.

Mr. C. B. Strain nominated John B. Guthrie, of the Twentieth ward.

THE BALLOT.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for Treasurer and Controller viva vece. The ballot was announced as follows:

FOR TREASURER.

H. A. Freyvogle	11
C. H. Paulson	6
Frank Plunkett	29

FOR CONTROLLER.

Thomas H. Davis	13
John B. Guthrie	33

The Chairman announced that Mr. Plunkett had been nominated for Treasurer and Mr. Guthrie for Controller.

On motion the nominations were made unanimous.

TO CONFER WITH THE TAXPAYERS.

Mr. Carson moved that a committee of five, of which the Chairman should be a member, should be appointed to wait upon the Executive Committee of the Taxpayers' Union to endeavor to secure their coeration in support of the ticket placed in nomination.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Joseph M. Carson, B. C. Sawyer, C. B. Strain, and M. F. Cassiday on said committee.

There being no further business, the Convention adjourned with a vote of thanks to the Chairman

THE SUFFERING SETTLERS.

MEETING OF CITIZENS TO ADOPT MEASURES FOR THEIR RELIEF—AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

In pursuance to the calls issued by Mayor McCarthy and Mayor Phillips, a meeting was held Monday morning in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of taking measures for the relief of the destitute in Kansas and Nebraska. Between forty and fifty persons were present.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. George A. Berry to preside. Upon taking the chair, he stated briefly the object of the meeeting and reminded those present that action, not speeches, was necessary.

Mr. McCreery stated that General Brisbin had been compelled to leave the city on Saturday evening. Before leaving, however, the General told him that the amount of provisions the Kansas sufferers now have on hand could not keep them from starving more than fifteen days. He also remarked that the condition of the people in that State is as bad as it ever was in Ireland at the time of the famine there. He, the General, hoped that Pittsburgh would give at least five thousand dollars to the cause.

Mr. John F. Dravo said that a thoroughly organized effort should be made to raise funds for the sufferers and suggested that the best course to pursue was the appointment of an Executive Committee to take charge of the matter. The suggestion was acted upon and the following persons were appointed: Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Chairman; Hon. F. R. Brunot; H. W. Oliver, James I. Bennett, C. B. Heron, James Park, Jr., Geo. R. White, Geo. A. Kelley, Joseph Dilworth, Mark Watson, Wm. Thaw and Wm. McCreery.

On motion of Mr. J. Gallagher, James Laughlin, Esq., of the First National Bank was elected Treasurer.

Mr. McCreery announced that General Brisbin, before leaving the city, had stated that the contributions would be equally divided between the two States of Kansas and Nebraska.

Some discussion was had on this, during which it was suggested that it would be better to let the distribution to the discretion of the committee. It was finally decided that the latter course be adopted.

After a somewhat general expression of opinion on the manner of soliciting contributions, the whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee, and the meeting adjourned.

BURIAL OF HON. JAMES BLACKMORE.

The last sad rites to the remains of the Hon. James Blackmore, late Mayor of Pittsburgh, were performed Wednesday afternoon. For an hour or more previous to the hour appointed for the commencement of the exercises, the various organizations intending to take part were engaged at preparing for the occasion, while an immense number of spectators anxious to witness the procession assembled along the route of the procession. The sidewalks of Wylie avenue were literally packed with people from the residence of the deceased down to the Court House, while a vast crowd was jammed in front of the house. Large numbers of people were also stationed on Fifth avenue, while the procession was passing.

THE PROCESSION.

The column was then formed and moved in the following order:

Detachment of Police.
Members of City Councils and City Officials on foot.
Great Western Band.
Battalion Duquesne Grays.
Detectives headed by Chief McCandless.
Members of the Police Force.
Detectives and Members of the Retired Force.
Masonic Fraternity.
Pall Bearers in Carriages.
HEARSE.
Carriages Containing Relatives and Friends.

The procession marched down Wylie avenue to Fifth, and down Fifth to Wood street, where the City Officials parted and remained in line till the train moved through, when they returned to City Hall. From wood street the line marched to Liberty, down Ninth to Penn avenue and out to the Allegheny Cemetery.

At the cemetery the services were conducted by the Masons

ARRESTING AN ARMY.

THE CONDUIT COMPANY AGAIN IN COURT.

JUDGE STERRETT AS A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—THE COLUMBIA ARMY HELD TO BAIL—THE PIPE AGAIN TORN UP.

On Wednesday afternoon, John Hampton, Esq., attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, applied to Judge Sterrett for a warrant for the arrest of the Columbia Conduit Army, who had taken possession of Power's Run and entrenched themselves on Monday last. An information charging some two score men by name with riot, was presented to the Court with the signature of Antes Snyder of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad attached. Said document set forth that about 125 men had assaulted and driven away Mr. W. T. Coursin and six other railroad men from their station at Power's Run, and a large number of them had been drunk and riotous, had been guilty of fighting among themselves, and had committed acts to the terror of the neighborhood; that Robert Wilson, as Superintendent of the Columbia Conduit Company had organized the force and taken it to Powers' Run for an unlawful purpose, and that he encouraged the men in their disturbances and led them on; that E. Gordon and S. Galloway, agents of the Conduit Company, had aided in raising the force and taking it to Powers' Run, and that the other parties in the information had acted under orders. The information also set forth that Mr. Wilson had informed defendant that he had been sent by the Conduit Company to Powers' Run to do the unlawful act complained of.

Upon presentation of the information Judge Sterrett, in the capacity of an ex-officio Justice of the Peace as to criminal matters, issued a warrant of arrest to Clement Kreuter, constable, to arrest Robt. Wilson, J. Gallaway, E. Gordon, W. Burwinkle, James Gordon, Geo. Gordon, John Roberts, John Connelly, Crane Andrews, John Hines, Wm. Hullings, John Smith; John Avery, Henry McCrumer, W. Jones, S. Boyd, Samuel Carson, Jos. Jones, James Coombs, A. Andrews, Bruer Harris, W. Andrews, E. Ireland, M. Carey, T. McConnelly, T. Crowley, M. Dolan, H. Wolmer, W. Moore, R. Nicholson, J. Morrow, A. Ryans, Patrick Connolly, Tim Connolly, John Weissenberger, Alex. Gray, Jas. Jessup, Peter Kyle, Jas. Callahan Robert Archer, who, with others unknown, did riotously assemble together at Powers' Run station, on the West Penn Railroad, in the county aforesaid, armed with pick handles, and wearing red flannel badges, to distinguish them, then and there did with great force and violence, with tumult and to the terror of the people in the neighborhood, and with a loud noise and to the great disturbance of the public peace, enter into the property of the West Penn Railroad near the said station, and in a riotous, disorderly and turbulent manner, unlawfully take possession thereof, and aid and abet each other in said riotous acts, and were then and there, and during the whole of the said first day of February, guilty of riot and disturbance of the public peace, contrary to the act of Assembly in such casemade and provided.

Thus armed, officer Kreuter, in command of a squad of officers early yesterday morning arrested some forty men without any resistance being shown and escorted them to the Court of Common Pleas room No. 1. Dr. Hostetter, Mr. McElroy, John Barton, Mr. Marshall, Robert Woods and a number of other gentlemen interested on the side of the Conduit Company, accompanied the capitulated army. Messrs. Hampton appeared for the railroad.

As soon as Judge Sterrett took his seat he ordered the case to proceed, and ordered officer Kreuter to call the roll of the captured. This was done, but no one answered. The Judge then intimated that he would like to hear a response and ordered Kreuter to call the roll the second time. This being done, W. Hulings, John Avery, Henry Crum, S. Boyd, Joseph Jones, Wm. Moore, R. Nicholson, Patrick Connelly, Michael Dolan and Alex. Gray, ten in all responded.

Mr. Hampton insisted that all should be made answer.

The Judge then explained that he had under the new Constitution power to act in his present capacity, and ordered the trial to proceed as before any Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Hampton stated that he had been credibly informed that Robert Wilson, J. Gallway and Capt. E. Gordon had left on hearing of their contemplated arrest and he suggested an adjournment until they could be arrested.

Mr. Barton stated that he and the other counsel would appear for the ten men who had answered and for the three who had absconded, and would waive a hearing to answer at Court. Accordingly they entered into a recognizance for the ten who answered, in the sum of $500 for each. Dr. Hostetter went bail in the sum of $1,000 each for Wilson, Galloway and Gordon, $1,000 for Murray and $500 for Stager.

Mr. Barton contended that the balance had nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. Woods raised the point that nobody had been charged with riot the morning the party were arrested, that those persons present were not named in the information but were arrested simply because they were on the ground.

NAMES OF THE ARRESTED.

The following were arrested, most of them having on red badges: Henry Eiford, Samuel Spyers, Alex. Siuff, Peter Snyder, John Brading, Frank Palmer, Martin Fix, Michael Murray, John Stern, Jacob Bauer, John Henn, Nicholas Redinger, August Brechtly, Wm. E. Moyes, Jacob Closs, Jno. Dressel, Edward Clawson, Samuel Kuhn, Wm. T. Watt, Gordon Hulings, Samuel Bain, Byron Smith, Chas. Keil, George Deerstein, James Moore, Hunter R. Stager, Tim Murphy, Manassas Sheridan, Geo. Smith, William Rees, Elmer Guhl, Emil Smith.

Judge Sterrett stated that if there were any arrested whose names had not been called they might rise, but no one responded.

THE TESTIMONY.

Antes Snyder, sworn—I am in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; on Monday last I went to Power's Run; got there about three o'clock and remained there until about six. There was a body of men there; I suppose about 120 strong, as near as I could count, standing about the Run, in the valley and down on the public road; they had badges of red flannel, and pick handles in their hands; during the time I was there I saw two fights; the parties were separated by their comrades, I suppose; they were with the Conduit men—in their party. Witness further testified that he was informed that Robert Wilson was in charge; that Wilson was Superintendent of the Conduit Company; that he (witness) had demanded peacable possession, as a representative of the Railroad Company, of their property; that he had been finally refused either satisfation or possession; that there were 120 men; that they wore red flannel badges and were armed with pick-handles; that the party observed military regulations, roll calls and had camp fires, etc.

The examination was very much extended, but failed to show any riotous proceedings or develop anything not already known by the public. Neither did the cross-examination elicit anything new.

As the examination threatened to be very much extended the Judge made a remark to this effect, and Mr. Hampton replied that he had only a few more witnesses to examine, when the Court suggested that they be sworn in bulk, which was done. Their testimony merely related to the manner in which the Columbia men had taken and held possession.

At the conclusion of the testimony Mr. Marshall, on behalf of the prisoners, stated that he had nothing to say as he did not consider the case made out.

Mr. Hampton thought differently, but did not argue the case.

Judge Sterrett then reviewed the matter at length, referring to the case as it had been developed in all the Courts of the State, and said that although he might feel inclined to sympathise with the movement as a matter of right, yet it had been decided that the Columbia had not the right of eminent domain, and that not only they, but all must be made to feel that law, was paramount to every other consideration. Said His Honor, the company should endeavor to get relief in the Legislature. Said he these riotious proceedings must be stopped at any cost, if there is power in the Commonwealth to stop them. The spirit of lawlessness so rampant in the land was referred to, and the case of the Buena Vista riots. Said he I sympathize with those men who are before us, but it is necessary that lawlessness should be suppressed, and the ring leaders in the matter must be punished. He then directed that they (the men) give security in three hundred dollars each for their appearance at the March term of Court, and in default stand committed.

RELENTING.

Mr. Hampton then rose and criticised the action of Dr. Hostetter and other head men in the movement sharply, for getting these poor laborers into the trouble and abandoning them. He disavowed any intention on the part of the side he represented to persecute the defenseless, and said they had been used as tools by the leaders in the movement. Mr. H. therefore asked the Court to allow the men to go on their own recognizance and this was accordingly done, as before noted.

THE OTHER SIDE.

On the other hand counsel for the Columbia Conduit Campany, claim that their action was eminently proper and say they would never have allowed the men to be sent to jail. They contend that no case was made out against either the men or the Company; that the land in question is the property of the Conduit Company and that the right of eminent domain is not necessary to enable them to go upon their own property. They say that no riot occurred and that no evidence was given to show that any was likely to occur, and that they did not propose to stultify themselves by admitting such to be the case, by offering bail. Had the men been placed in durance, they say they would have had them released in a few minutes.

OIL RUNNING TO WASTE.

Shortly after the Conduit men had been removed from Powers' Run. Superintendent McCreighton with a party of railroad men appeared and took possession. The pipe was soon removed and the oleaginous was allowed to float on the waters of the run. He then telegraphed to a railroad official stating that the Conduit men had mysteriously disappeared; that he had removed the pipe, and attempted to notify the Conduit men to turn the oil off but on account of something being wrong with the telegraph they had not received his message. He talks as though he appeared on the scene accidentally and took advantage of the unexpected opportunity to reinstate the railroad company in power.

The Columbia people assert that this is "child like and bland" and intimate that his action was set up and arranged before hand.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The jury were out in the cases of Francis Myford, charged with illegal liquor selling.

H. R. Bosler and John and Michael Brecht were acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and the prosecutor, Jno. Reight ordered to pay the costs.

Bosler was also acquitted of a charge of assault and battery charged by Jacob Closs, and the latter was ordered to pay costs.

Cath. Knite was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery and the costs were divided between her and Annie Lynn, the prosecutrix.

E. W. Miller and W. H. Howard, indicted for larceny, charged by George W. Nichols. Nolle pros allowed on payment of costs by defendants.

Frank Holland, indicted for larceny by Charles Machesney. Defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of six and one-fourth cents and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Work House.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Louis Schafer vs. Morningstar et al. On trial.

Ghristina Langenheim and Gustave Langenheim, for use of said Christina, vs. Henry T. Price. Jury out.

Joseph Fisher vs. Philip Pfeifer. Jury out,

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Otto Hensel, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The creditors having elected Wm. C. Borlan, of Pittsburgh, assignee, the same was approved.

William H. Porter, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On application of the assignee order made for the examination of the bankrupt before Register Harper on the 11th inst.

United States vs. the distilling and rectifying establishment owned by James S. Brown. On motion of U. S. Attorney Reed the property as condemned was forfeited to the United States.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Henry Doerr and William Kruman, indicted for robbery, on oath of Patrick Scanlon were acquitted.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Adam Weber, charged by Joseph Laufman, with forcible entry and detainer.

Mary Hughes was acquitted of a charge of throwing an explosive fluid upon the clothing of Ann Gaffney, for the purpose of burning her.

The case of Mary E. Staude, charged by Albert Kountz with assault and battery is on trial.

On the seven remaining cases of Francis Myford for illegal liquor selling the jury found as follows: On the charge of keeping a disorderly house, not guilty; on the three charges of selling to habitual drunkards, not guilty; on the three charges of selling on Sunday he was acquitted on one and found guilty on the other two.

The case of Mary E. Staude, charged by Albert Kountz with assault and battery, is on trial.

On the seven remaining cases of Francis Myford for illegal liquor selling the jury found as follows: On the charge of keeping a disorderly house not guilty; on the three charges of selling to habitual drunkards not guilty; on the three charges of selling on Sunday, he was acquitted on one and found guilty on the other two.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

Union Insurance Company of Pittsburgh vs. Alexander Tindle. The defendant was the treasurer of the plaintiff Company, and deposited money of the Company in the Mechanics' Savings Bank. The bank failed, and the action was brought on the bond of the Treasurer to recover. The defense showed that the directors of the Company had passed a resolution that they would deposit their money in that bank, receiving five per cent. interest. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Roedelheim, Bing & Co. vs. Wm. Fecke, the jury found for plaintiff for $517 50.

In the case of J. F. Scott & Co. vs. Oliver Ferson executor of J. W. Johnson, an action to recover for jewelry sold to decedent, the jury found for plaintiff for $121 55.

The case of Shaler vs. Morning Star et al, is still on trial.

The case of Nancy Peterson and her husband for use of Nancy Peterson vs. the city of Pittsburgh is on trial. In December, 1870, Mrs. Peterson arrived in this city from Bellair, Ohio, and in passing the corner of Sixth and Peen street she slipped on ice, and sustained serious injuries. The fire plug at that point had been allowed to discharge water, which had collected on the sidewalk, formed into ice and was covered with snow. Mrs. Peterson injured severely one of her limbs and also her head, so that she became deranged. The action is brought to recover damages against the city, the claim being $10,000.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

H. Post, bankrupt, Luzerne. Petition of S. B. Price, Esq., for allowance of fees presented and referred to Register Willard.

Newberger & Hockstader vs. Samuel Elias, Lycoming county. On the question of the sufficiency of creditors joining in the petition, the Court decided that the requisite number of creditors represent a sufficient amount in value of the probable debts, joined in the petition, and the same is sustained.

Jacob G. Fletcher, bankrupt, Bedford county, Exceptions to the same having been filed, Register Overton, on the petition of S. P. Aspinwall and W. S. Pierce find that S. P. Aspinwall is entitled to $771 49; W. S. Pierce, $440 64, and the report is confirmed absolute.

Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. Assignee's report presented and "confirmed absolute."

James Schoonmaker, bankrupt, Alleghany county, Petition of M. A. Woodward, assignee of S. B. McClean, bankrupt, to examine the claims of Mary E. Schoonmaker, presented and referred to Register Shafer.

Wible & English, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Petition of bankrupt, presented and order made for a meeting of creditors before Register Shafer on the 2d prox., to consider a proposition to be submitted to the creditors in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due them, the Register to give notice to the creditors thereof by printed circular and advertisement, and report to Court:

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

John Madden, convicted of misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding Martin Dougherty, was sentenced to the Workhouse for eighteen months.

Joseph Wasson, charged with fornication and bastardy by Lena Siler, was sentenced to make provision for the maintainance of Lena's offspring.

Frederick Rinehart, for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, was sentenced sixty days to the Workhouse, Bridget Foely was the prosecutrix.

Dr. Hunter, convicted of assault and battery on Dr. Floyd, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and be imprisoned ten months in the Workhouse. Mrs. Floyd being ill, sentence in her case was postponed.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

Julius A. Richter was granted permission, on application filed, to adopt August Marker.

Josephine Maria Schonlan filed a petition for the benefit of the act of Assembly, securing to married women their separate earnings.

William McCarty was appointed Judge of Elections in the first precinct of the city of Pittsburgh.

William G. McKain was appointed Inspector of Elections in the second precint of the Thirty-second ward, vice J. T. Bigham, resigned.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Peterson et ux vs. the city of Pittsburgh was concluded and the jury were out.

The were also out in the case of Shaffer vs. Morningstar.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of H. E. Kennedy et al vs. Geo. W. Kenny, Parker city, on certified petition and accompanying depositions presented, order to show cause made returnable on the 19th inst.

In the case of John G. Eppler, bankrupt Armstrong county, on petition for an injunction, and on motion of solicitors for bankrupt, with proof of service of notice of motion presented, order made for a hearing of the same on the 12th inst., and in the same time restraining Maher, Bell & Co., Wm. Rowan and George Albree, Son & Co. from performing the act to be enjoined.

In the case of George W. Rockwell bankrupt, Erie, Pa., on motion, the clerk was ordered to pay out of the fund in the Registry of the Court, the sum of $3,065 95 debt, interest and costs, as allowed S. V. Johnson by a decree of the Circuit Court.

COUNTY FINANCES.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS WANT, TO RUN THE COUNTY DURING 1875.

The County Commissioners estimate the cost of carrying on the various department's of the county for the present year at $702,398 89 divided as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS.	
Matured debt	$ 25,500 00
Interest	125,000 00
Fees and salaries	140,000 00
Commissioner's office	3,500 00
Assessment of taxes and registering votes	20,000 00
Election expenses	15,000 00
Constables	6,000 00
Coroner's office	7,000 00
Printing and stationery	25,000 00
Court House	12 000 00
County jail	12,000 00
Court House and jail	10,000 00
Court Quarter Sessions	53,000 00
Court Common Pleas, No. 1	24,000 00
Court Common Pleas, No. 2	24,000 00
Orphans' Court	1,000 00
Supreme Court	1,500 00
Commonwealth	75,000 00
Sinking funds	25,000 00
Bridges	25,000 00
Roads	3,500 00
Pa. Reform School	25,000 00
Western Penitentiary	7,236 48
West Penn Hospital (Dixmont)	4,000 00
Workhouse	15,858 02
Law Library	7,123 44
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	3,000 00
Gas inspection	4,180 95
Contingent fund	3,000 00
Total	$702,398 89

The estimated receipts other than taxes are placed at $324,239 41; amount to be raised on the assessed valuation of the county, $378,159 48; total, $702,398 89.

A reduction of tax millage is announced of ½ of a mill from last year.

THE OIL PIPE LINE.

A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION ISSUED AGAINST THE CONDUIT COMPANY.

The Attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on Saturday, before Judge Sterrett, sitting in chambers filed a bill in equity praying for an injunction restraining the Columbia Conduit Company from relaying the pipe at Power's Run. The Court after an examination granted a preliminary injunction as follows:

Now, therefore, we command you, the Columbia Conduit Company, that you, your agents, officers and employees, servants or workmen do not trespass upon the property claimed to be owned by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company and occupied by its lesses, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Power's Run in Allegheny county referred to in the foregoing petition and that you do not occupy or use the same in any way whatever, and that you, the said Conduit Company, your agent, employees, servants and workmen do not interfere with the said Railroad Company in any way in their use, enjoyment and control of said property, nor molest them therein. This injunction to remain in force until the further order of court, and hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness the Hon. James B. Sterrett, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, this 6th day of February, 1875.

THE COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

ABSTRACT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse on Tuesday last, Superintendent Henry Cordier presented his fifth annual report for the year ending Saturday, December 31st, 1874.

STATISTICS.

The report says: "At the date of my last Report, December 31, 1873, the number of inmates in this institution was 435. There were received from January 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874, inclusive, 2025 males, and 369 females. During the same period there were discharged by expiration of sentence, 2,173; by commutation, 30; by order of Court, 57; by Governor's pardon, 10; 11 escaped and 4 died, making in all 2,286—leaving now in confinment 534 inmates, viz: 460 males and 74 females. The number of commitments during the past year was 324, and our daily average 101 larger than the previous year.

FINANCES.

The Superintendent reports the year just closed as one of continued financial prosperity. The cash earnings of the institution for the year, after having deducted the sum of $5,000, being the depreciation of value of barrel material on hand, has been as follows:

In the barrel factory	$63,675 98
In the brick yard	4,289 98
In the laundry	3,367 65
Total	$71,033 61
And its ordinary expenditures during the same time, for boarding, clothing and guarding of prisoners, fuel and light, medicines, gratuities, &c., have been	$57,739 84
Leaving a gain of	$13,293 77

In addition to this permanent improvements have been made by the prisoners to the value of $5,328, which enhances the surplus of income over expenditures for the year to $18,631 77.

The report then speaks of the difficulty of making an inventory of the stock and products and proceeds to give in detail the improvements made during the year. The chief improvement is the new building erected for the females and of which an account has already been given in THE POST.

INDUSTRIAL LABOR—FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The industrial labor has not materially changed. A rapid increase of prisoners, however, demanded the introduction of some other branch of labor and according machinery is being erected for the manufacture of white lead kegs, a branch of manufacture that is expected to prove profitable. A difficulty exists in finding profitable labor for the female prisoners, but the new steam laundry will soon be completed that will in some measure obviate this difficulty. The future prospects of the institution are assuming a more serious aspect, owing to the fact that many of the prisoners must be kept idle within their cells. In regard to this point the Superintendent says: "The total income from all departments of productive labor, over ordinary expenditures, for the last three years, shows a net gain of over $28,000 to the institution. I again say that I do not hope for such favorable financial results under the present circumstances, and even apprehend that your honorable Board may be compelled to apply to the county for pecuniary aid in the coming year."

EDUCATIONAL.

The school still continues to be held two evenings in the week, under the care of Rev. W. A. Fuller. The progress of the prisoners has been satisfactory, but the want of an assistant teacher is felt to make the school still more effective. In the remarks concerning the school, the report says: "The statistics of this institution show that 392 of our inmates, committed during the past year, could neither read nor write; 377 read only; and 1,616 could read and write, but most of them very imperfectively, and only 30 had the advantages of a good education."

The moral and physical condition of the prisoners has been gratifying. Only four deaths occured during the year, and but twenty two since the organization of the institution.

DR. HUNTER'S SENTENCE.

Our readers will recollect that some months since Dr. J. A. Hunter and his wife were tried for felonious assault and convicted of simple assault on Dr. Floyd. Dr. Hunter's counsel, Messrs. Gibson and Ferguson, contended that such a verdict could not stand. They accordingly made a motion in arrest of judgment, and the question was argued at length before a full bench of the Common Pleas Court, Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier. The decision was against Dr. Hunter, Judge Collier dissenting from the opinion of Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

On Saturday Judge Sterrett sentenced Dr. Hunter to ten months imprisonment in the Work House. The sentence created considerable surprise, and was evidently much heavier than any one expected, owing to a belief that there were mitigating circumstances connected with the offense. Judge Sterrett, however, remarked that he thought the testimony in the case was very clear against the prisoner, and if the ball from the pistol had struck Dr. Floyd, he did not see what could have prevented the conviction of Dr. Hunter for murder.

Dr. Hunter's counsel announce their intention to carry the case to the Supreme Court, though it is thought the matter may not be acted upon before the Doctor's term of imprisonment expires. Mrs. Hunter, owing to illness, was not sentenced on Saturday.

LOCAL PATENTEES.

The following patents have been issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending February 6th:

Hydrocarbon furnace—Chas. M. Gearing, Pittsburgh. Filed June 17, 1874.

Piston-packings—John Bole, Pittsburgh. Filed December 20, 1874.

Sheer-booms—W. C. Culbertson, Girard. Filed December 16, 1874.

Reverberating furnaces—John Nicholson, Jr., Pittsburgh, assignor to Ragot de Mouthuerex Gas Company, same place. Filed March 24, 1874.

Stair-rod Securers—Thomas W. Gardner, Pittsburgh. Filed August 15, 1874.

Boring-machines—Z. C. Phillips, Pittsburgh. Filed June 2, 1873.

Metalic Ceilings—Henry Alder, Pittsburgh. Filed May 20, 1874.

Joints for Wrought Iron Pipes—George Lander, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and Thos. M. Carnegie, same place. Filed December 8, 1874.

Hair Cutters' Gages—A. G. Wilkins, Meadville. Filed December 12, 1874.

Horse Shoe Machines—J. Williams, Sharpsburg. Filed October 28, 1874.

Car Heaters—Thomas W. Tyler, Corry, assignor of one half his right to F. M. Lockwood, same place. Filed January 11, 1875.

Coatings for Oil Barrels—M. W. Quick, Titusville. Filed October 28, 1874.

Printers' Shooting Sticks—James H. Frey, Cleveland, assignor to Allan C. Bakewell & Co., Pittsburgh.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

AN A. V. R. R. BRAKEMAN KILLED.

On Saturday morning a brakeman on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, named W. H. Stephens, was killed at Messrs. Reese, Graff & Wood's mill on Thirty second street. He was attempting to make a coupling, when he was caught between a car, and a post sunk near the track, and crushed in a terrible manner. He was immediately taken to his home on Butler near Forty-third street, when medical aid was summoned. The injured man died within a few hours after the accident. Alderman Butler was deputized and held an inquest on Saturday afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death, and fully exonerating the railroad company, was rendered. The deceased was a married man and leaves a wife and two children.

MINER KILLED.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN NORTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest on, Saturday, on the body of Kennezene Antoni, an Italian miner who was killed at the Laurel Hill coal works of Messrs. W P. Rend & Co. in North Fayette township. The deceased was employed at his work in the mine about nine o'clock on Friday nigdt, when a mass of slate fell upon him crushing his head in a shocking manner and killing him almost instantly. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a single man, was twenty-six years of age and had been in this country about two years.

If it was possible to go through life without once taking a cold, many of the minor, and not a few of the more serious ills of life, would be avoided. But since it is idle to hope for so happy an exemption, it is well to remember that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is a sure curative for coughs and colds, asthma and bronchitis.

MWS&W

A WOLF IN THE FOLD.

The Harrisburg Patriot, commenting upon the course of Wolfe, says:

Already has the orator from Union county consumed more of the public time in airing his execrable rhetoric than ten other members have been permitted to employ in advancing the work of legislation. If he be not speedily corked up by his political friends he will illustrate the fate predicted for another ambitious youth:

"When he was young a gipsy told his doom,
This lad, said he, and looked upon his hand,
Shall not by sword or poison come to 's end,
Nor by the fever, dropsy, gout or stone,
But he shall die by an eternal tongue."

Long may this prediction remain unverified in the case of the member from Union county, but it is to be greatly feared that another session of interminable babble will finish him. The nimblest tongue that ever wagged could not endure such an exaction. When Mr. Wolfe insists upon occupying the time of the House to the detriment of the public business his loquacity must be endured if he be within the rules. The freedom of debate must be maintained inviolate. But when in angry temper he rushes into a violation of the laws which are necessary for the government of parliamentary bodies and insults the House, as on Monday night, he should be removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms and subjected to such discipline as the rules inflict. A censure in the case of Mr. Wolfe will have the effect of keeping him within the rules of order if it do not diminish his loquacity, while it will be a salutary warning to others inclined to offend in like manner.

PUTTING ON MORE TAXES.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The Treasury of the United States is getting out of money, and unless a new squeeze is made upon the pockets of the people, the Government will not be able to meet its obligations. This all comes from that compound of incompetency, extravagance, and downright public robbery which is known as Grantism.

It will not be easy for the people, already exhausted by taxation, to furnish the additional millions that are now wanted; but the taxes must be imposed nevertheless. Economy is the expenditures of the Government is not now to be expected. Instead of curtailing, it is much easier for Grant and his agents to pile on new taxes. They must run the machine at high pressure, no matter how hard it is for the masses of the country to furnish the money.

If people wish to be relieved from these burdens, if they wish to see economy and moderate expenses once once more prevailing in the Administration they must turn out Grant and the corrupt and rascally set of officeholders that he has imposed upon the country.

GENS. BURNSIDE AND BUCKNER.

A pleasant episode in the proceedings of the Senate of Indiana took place on the afternoon of the 4th. A correspondent thus depicts it:

Immediately after the organization of the Senate this afternoon, Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, the United State Senator elect from Rhode Island, and Gen. S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky, appeared on the floor upon the invitation extended by the Senate during the morning session. Gen Burnside, being introduced to the Senate, made a very happy nice little speech. He stated that Indiana was his native home; that he had resided here until he was eighteen years of age, and had received his education and first military commission from this State. He stated that he was passing through the city on a business trip, in company with his old friend, Gen. Buckner—that during the unpleasantness he had become separated from Gen. Buckner, and that at one time in East Tennessee he was very anxious to meet Gen. Buckner and his friends, but for some reason that gentleman did not care to meet him; perhaps for the reason that he, Gen. Burnside, had more friends about that time than Gen. Buckner had. He said that they both met, though, after the war and renewed their cordial relations. Stated that in the Senate he would do all in his power to enhance the interests of Indiana. The Senate then took a recess of ten minutes, and the two distinguished gentlemen were introduced to the members, and a pleasant reunion was had

The Senate coming to order again, Gen. Buckner was again formally introduced. He replied to the introdnction by saying that he was glad to meet with the citizens of Indiana. That the interests of his State and Indiana were closly allied. Said that he would have met his old friend, Gen. Burnside, in East Tennessee at the time alluded to only for the reason that he had to leave for another point on very pressing and important business. He said that if two men like himself and his friend, Gen. Burnside, could meet, forget all the bitterness engendered by the late war and become reconciled, he thought that all citizens could. At the conclusion of Gen. Buckner's little speech he was warmly applauded, and the Senate again taking a recess, a general shaking of hands and good time followed. The Senate was "busted" for the day on account of the pleasant occasion, and transacted no business.

An insane man was arrested on the grounds of the Executive Mansion, at midnight, Friday night, while attempting to stop the President's carriage, which was returning to the White House with members of the President's family. The same individual was arrested several days ago for being found at night in the vicinity of the White House.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the present session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the passage of an act entitled "An Act to repeal an act approved May thirteenth, A. D. 1871, entitled an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines, ale and beer, in certain boroughs and townships in the county of Allegheny, so far as its provisions relate or affect the borough of West Elizabeth and township of Jefferson. fe5:tid&4tW

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AN

HARRISBURG.

Special to the Post.

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were passed finally:

Act to provide for the payment of costs of cases in which venue has been changed by special acts of assembly without making provision therefore.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Act to punish persons for carrying concealed weapons within this Commonwealth.

The following bills were passed first reading.

Act authorizing town Councils and incorporated boroughs to vacate streets, lanes and alleys, subject to appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

RECORDING DEEDS.

Act to require recorders of deeds to prepare and keep in their respective offices a general directory and adsectum indexes of deeds and mortgages recorded therein.

A supplementary act to establish an insurance department.

THE RECENT RIOT.

The railroad committee on the riots at Susquehanna depot last year, submitted a report in which the action of the State authorities is endorsed.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

A Communication was received from Mr. A. D. Goshorn, Director of the United States Centennial Exhibition relative to said exhibition.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS PROVIDED FOR.

A resolution to hold afternoon sessions on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, commencing at four o'clock and ending at six was passed.

Act — relative to the establishment of the Jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts at Philadelphia passed finally.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

The following bills were passed at first reading:

The Senate bill, No. 9, authorizing the formation of partnership associations, which capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association.

The Senate bill, No. 6, an act authorizing the entering of compulsory non-suit's.

Senate bill No. 14, act to repeal the act extending the Penn township road law in the county of Allegheny to Indiana and Wilkins township in said county, so far as said act relates to said township of Indiana.

A large number of bills were reported from committees, the titles of which have already been given.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges against Sergeant-at-Arms Beamish, for publishing a libelous article against Mr. Logan, of Erie.

Adjourned.

The House Committee on Vice and Immorality held a meeting this afternoon. They have agreed affirmatively to Toner's bill for the repeal of Local Option. An effort was made to postpone consideration.

The vote in the committee stood thus—8 to postpone, while 12 voted to report the bill at once. It then passed the committee unanimously excepting Rogers and Graham, of Allegheny, who endeavored to defeat the bill.

HARRISBURG February 5, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were favorably reported.

A bill with amendments, to carry into effect section 5, article 14, of the Constitution relative to the salaries of County officers and the payment of fees received by them into the State or county Treasury in counties containing over 150 000 inhabitants.

A supplementary act dividing cities into three clases.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Act to authorize the Governor to appoint a Commission of National Guard officers to co-operate with the Centennial Commission for the purpose of receiving from other States of the Union a representation of their recognized military organization at the Centennial.

Five hundred copies of the Auditor's General report on banks and one thousand copies on the sinking fund; also, three hundred opies of the bill relating to the stay of executions and five hundred of the bill regulating the organization of Insurance Companies were ordered to be printed.

DEBATE ON IMPORTANT BILLS.

A discussion on the act authorizing the town Councils in Incorporated boroughs to vacate streets, lanes and alleys, subject to appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions and the act to require Recorders of deeds to prepare and keep in their respective offices general, direct and ad sectum indexes of deeds and mortgages recorded therein &c. occupied the remainder of the session. No definite action was taken on either bill.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday evening at eight o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

A large number of petitions were presented and properly referred including one from Lancaster county complaining of the undue election of Mr. Rosenmiller as a Representative of said county. This was the petition that created the difficulty in the House last Monday evening. It was referred to the Committee on judiciary system General.

A resolution providing for the printing of one thousand copies of amended rules of the House was adopted.

Mr. GRAHAM offered a resolution that two thousand extra copies of the report of the Auditor General be printed for the use of the House. Agreed to.

CARDS TO VISITORS.

Mr. FINCHER submitted a resolution providing for the issuing of cards to persons not privileged to occupy the floor of the House during the session, the cards to be issued by members and filled up with the visitor's name, residence and correct date. Agreed to.

THAT PISTOL SCENE.

Mr. PETROFF submitted the following

Whereas, It has been asserted by the Harrisburg Patriot, of Feb. 3, that when the Sergeant-at-Arms was about to take into custody the gentleman from Union, to wit, that it is stated on good authority that several of the Philadelphia members who surrounded Wolfe displayed pistols and threatened to use them.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the facts and make a report to the House.

After a general discussion by the Philadelphia delegation and several other gentlemen, the resolution was indefinitely postponed by the following vote—yeas, 75, nays, 71.

The resolutions as offered by Mr. Morgan of Lawrence, yesterday, expressed the unanimous sentiment of the Republican members of the House.

The Committee on Elections reported affirmatively in reference to the seat of R. B. Chrisman, a Representative of Harrisburg.

The balance of the session was occupied by the reading of bills in place.

The House then adjourned until Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. MORTON moved that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the concurrent resolution to repeal the twenty-second joint rule of the two Houses of Congress. Agreed to—Yeas, 21; nays, 18.

He said the existence of this rule subjected the country to great danger. After consultation with a number of Senators, he determined to offer the following as a substitute for the motion to repeal: No objection to the reception and counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State shall be valid unless such objection is sustained by the affirmative vote of the two Houses.

Mr. THURMAN moved that the resolution of the Senator from Indiana to modify the rule be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections that it might be perfected in the committee room which was the proper place to first consider it, and not here in the Senate chamber. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

There was again an immense crowd collected in the galleries of the House this morning to witness the close of the debate and final action on the Civil Rights bill.

Mr. BLOUNT spoke against the bill as an entire annihilation of State rights.

Mr. CALDWELL protested against the bill in any of its forms or phases, and argued that the colored man needed no additional protection.

Mr. ELDRIDGE protested solemnly against the proposed legislation. This and kindred measures were only for the benefit of unprincipled carpet-baggers and scalawags and pothouse politicians who would make merchandise of all the rights of the colored race, and of their body and souls, if they could thereby keep themselves in control of place and power.

Mr. BROWN (Ky.) opposed the bill although he acknowledged that it was a foregone conclueion that to-day's sun would set upon it as a law of the land. Men on the Republican side had been dragooned into its support. Its success had been in a measure accomplished by daring and revolutionary invasions on time-honored rules of the House. It had been born in malignity and would be passed in defiance and violation of the Constitution, and would be executed in violence and bloodshed as he feared.

Mr. HALE (New York), objected to the last sentence as unparliamentary, but it having been reduced to writing and read from the Clerk's desk the Speaker ruled that it did not transcend the limits of parliamentary debate.

Mr. BROWN, continuing his remarks, said that he regarded the bill as part of the machinery to be set in motion for the campaign of 1876. He believed that a deliberate conspiracy had been formed for the overthrow of Constitutional liberty. You men, said he, who propose to pass this bill have been weighed in the balance and been found wanting.

The Speaker informed Mr. Brown that he must address the Chair.

Mr. BROWN—Mr. Speaker, you conduct in this and other matters. [Laughter at the effect of Brown's obedience to the Speaker] reminds me of a passage in Junius, where he describes a bad tenant having received notice to quit breaking the furniture, putting the house in disorder and doing all that he could to vex the landlord. Mr. Speaker, the South is broken in, lies in helplessness and despair with homes dilapidated, villages wasted, its people bankrupt. Is there nothing in that situation to touch you with pity. If magnanimity cannot be reached, will you not be moved by some sense of justice. In 1872, by a conspiracy between the Attorney General and Kellogg, and a drunken Federal Judge, tha sovereignty of the State was overthrown. That usurpation has been perpetuated since by bayonets. But recently one of your Generals entered legislative halls as Cromwell the English Parliament with Colonel Pride, and ruthlessly expelled occupants. Onward and onward you go in defiance of the sentiment of the country without pity and without justice, remorselessly determined, it seems, to drive the southern people to destruction, to "give their roofs to the flames, and their flesh to the eagles." A Federal General steps on the scene and sends to the world that the people of that State are banditti. We have heard it echoed elsewhere that they were thieves and murderers and night riders. The clergy of that State, Jew and Gentile, have denied it; the business men and northern residents have denied it; a committee of your own House, a majority being Republicans, has given it its solemn and emphatic contradiction, and nailed the slander to the counter. Now, what if that accusation should come from one—I speak not of men but of language within the rules of this House—if that accusation against that people should come from one who is outlawed in his own home from respectable society, whose name is synonymous with falsehood, who is a champion and has been such on all occasions of fraud, who is an apologist of thieves, who is such a prodigy of vice and meanness, that to describe him imagination would sicken and invectives would exhaust itself? In Scotland, years ago, there was a man whose trade was murder, and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He linked his name to his crime, and to day throughout the world it is known as "Burking."

The SPEAKER—Does the Chair understand the gentleman to be referring in this language to a member of the House?

MR. BROWN—No, sir; I am describing a character who is in my mind's eye.

The SPEAKER—The chair understood the gentleman to refer to a gentleman of the House.

Mr. BROWN—No, sir; I call no names. This man's name was linked to his crimes and to-day throughout the world it is known as "Burking." If I was to desire to express all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidding in morals, and infamous in politics I should call it "Butlerizing." [Sensation.]

The SPEAKER (interrupting Brown)—The gentleman did not deal in good faith with the chair. He did not answer in good faith the question addressed to him.

Mr. HALE (New York), insisted that Brown's language be reduced to writing, and read from the Clerk's desk. While the reporter was writing it down the excitement in the House was at red heat. The Speaker took occasion to remark further that he had not been paying close attention to what the gentleman from Kentucky had said, and had addressed an inquiry to him which had been answered either denyingly or evasively. The Chair could not tell which. It would have been inexcusable in the Chair to have permitted such language to be used and his exculpation rested on the evasive reply of the gentleman from Kentucky.

A RESOLUTION TO BRING A MEMBER BEFORE THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.

The report of Brown's objectionable remarks having been read from the clerk's desk, Mr. Hale (New York) offered a resolution that, in that language, as well as with the prevarication by which the gentleman was enabled to continue the utterance of the language, the gentleman from Kentucky was guilty of a violation of the privileges of the House and merited the severest censure of the House, and that he be now brought to the bar of the House in the custody of the Sargeant-at-Arms and there be publicly censured by the Speaker in the name of the House.

Mr. DAWES offered the following as a substitute for Hale's resolution:

Resolved, That John Young Brown, a member of the House from the State of Kentucky be expelled from the House for gross violation of rules and the privileges of the House in use on the floor of language just read by the Clerk and for falsely stating to the Speaker of the House that he did not refer to any member of the House.

Mr. DAWES said he regretted the necessity of offering the resolution as his connections with the gentleman from Kentucky had been always kind. He had been shocked and pained by what had occurred to-day, and nothing but the belief that it was imperatively necessary that the House should vindicate itself and its rules, would have induced him to offer the resolution.

EXCITEMENT RUNS HIGH.

After an exciting debate, Dawes asked whether the gentleman from Kentucky desired to speak now.

Mr. BROWN, (rising and speaking with great deliberation,) said that this was the first time that evasion and prevarication had ever been attributed to him. He always spoke in plain terms susceptible of no misunderstanding, and he was willing to stand by the record.

Mr. DAWES—I would inquire of the gentleman from Kentucky whether he has any remark to make in regard to the character of the language which he used.

Mr. BROWN—I stand by the record. [Sensation]

Mr. E. R. HOAR said that whether the Commonwealth from Kentucky would feel indignant at a vote of censure upon one of her representatives, he did not feel certain, but he knew the Kentucky's character for manliness and for truthfulness to be such that that Commonwealth would spurn a man from its borders who for the sake of getting successfuly through a personal attack upon a member would falsify when he was called upon by the chair.

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

Mr. LAMAR—I have only one reply to make to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Hoar) and I make it with great respect—after a pause—considerations will not make it. I will just say, however, that he has used with reference to the gentleman now on trial, language which I think required neither courage nor courtesy for a man to use. [Sensation and increasing excitement.]

Mr. HOAR asked Lamar whether he meant to impugn his courage or courtesy.

Mr. LAMAR—I do not, but I say that the remark which the gentleman made did not require the exhibition of either, and in my opinion do not comport with the high character which that gentleman bears.

Mr. HOAR—What remark do you allude to?

Mr. LAMAR—To the expression of the word "falsification."

Mr. HOAR—I said that the question before the House was whether the gentleman from Kentucky had falsified. I have made no statement that he did.

Mr. LAMAR—(courteously)—Then I withdraw the remark and beg your pardon. [Applause.]

Mr. DAWES said he had not only desired to see whether the members on both sides would not stand up for the decorum of the House, but had also desired to give the gentleman from Kentucky (Brown), an opportunity to express regret. That gentleman, he was sorry to say, had not availed himself of that opportunity. On the other hand, in the presence of the House, he had reiterated and reaffirmed the position which he had taken. He found, however, that his (Dawes') resolution would gain no support from the Democratic side of the House, and now, said he, rather than have any resolution fail for want of aid from that side, I withdraw it and call for the previous question on the resolution offered by the gentleman from New York (Hale).

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked to have the word "prevarication" struck out of the resolution and the word "evasion" as used by the Speaker substituted for it, but there were objections made to it by many Republican members.

Mr. COX moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas, 82; nays, 167.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hale was then adopted—yeas, 161; nays, 79.

BUTLER SPEAKS.

Mr. BUTLER (Masss.,) who had sat quietly throughout the whole proceedings, now rose and asked leave to make a personal explanation. Unanimous consent was given, and he proceeded. Courtesies and proprieties of the occasion seem to call upon me to make no observation, although the gentlemen of the minority were engaged in hunting up and bringing to the attention of the country various supposed short-comings and wrong-doings of mine under circumstances which prevented me replying to them. In the language of a gentleman of the minority whom I very much respect, it did not take very much courage to do that. I have been here now eight years, and have engaged in debate perhaps a good deal more than I ought to have done, and now I call upon all gentlemen who have served with me during the present Congress and any who have served with me during any of the eight years I have been here, to say whether in all that time I have ever commenced a personal attack on any man in this House, or whether I have ever stepped out of my way to say an unkind word of a single gentleman unless first attacked. Let him speak whom I have offended. Let this thing be settled once for all. I have endeavored with studied courtesy never to attack, and I have also endeavored when I have been attacked never to leave the man until he was sorry he did it. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Speaker (bowing to the chair) I have no more to say.

The SPEAKER then directed the reading of the resolution, and it having been read, the Sergeant-at-Arms escorted Mr. Brown to the area in front of the Speaker, all Democratic members being on their feet and exhibiting great feeling on the occasion, while many Republican members were also standing and the crowds in the galleries were also straining their eyes and ears to witness the unusual incident.

MR. BROWN CENSURED.

Mr. BROWN remained standing with one hand on his breast and the other behind his back, while the Speaker, in a dignified and severe tone, administered the censure of the House in the following terms:

Mr. John Young Brown: You are arraigned at the bar of the House under its formal resolution, for having transgressed its rules by disorderly remarks, and for having resorted to prevarications when your attention was called to the rules of decorum by the Speaker. For this duplicate offense, the House has directed that you be publicly censured at its bar. No words from the Chair, in the performance of this most painful duty, could possibly add to the gravity of the occasion or the severity of the punishment. It remains only to pronounce in the name of the House its censure for the two offenses charged in the resolution.

Mr. BROWN—I wish now to state that I intended no evasion or prevarication to the Speaker and no disrespect to the House.

With these remarks Brown returned to his seat and this exciting incident came to a close.

Mr. SCOFIELD—From the Committee on naval affairs made a unanimous report acquitting Mr. Stowell of charges made against him of selling a naval cadetship and the report was agreed to.

The House thereupon took a recess till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate adjourned immediately after the reading of the journal as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Buckingham. Senators Hamlin, Sherman, Stevenson, Fenton and Washburne were appointed a committee to attend his funeral.

THE HOUSE.

The Civil Rights bill was taken up at half-past ten o'clock, when interesting tenminue speeches were made.

At quarter after twelve, after several speeches had been made, the most noticeable of which were those of Phelps and Shanks. Gen. Butler called the previous question. In the course of his speech, Shanks caused the Equal Rights plank of the Democratic platform of 1872 to be read, which created a burst of laughter all over the House, which was again and again renewed. When he announced he would offer it as a preamble to the bill, Mr. Butler accepted the substitute.

BUTLER WINDS UP THE DEBATE.

At twenty minutes to one General Butler rose to close the debate on the bill. He maintained that the passage of the Civil Rights bill was imperatively demanded to correct the condition of society, under the guise of showing the struggle through which the question of equal rights for colored people has passed.

BUTLER'S IGNOMINIOUS ATTACK ON BROWN.

In closing the debate, Butler sent to the Clerk's desk a communication to the Louisville Courier in 1861, written by Mr. Brown, in which he opposed the war.

Before the Clerk had completed the reading of the letter, a point of order was raised by Mr. Hale, (N. Y.) who insisted, if it reflected on a member of the House, it should not be read.

Mr. BUTLER on the other hand insisted it was an official report made by the Election Committee to the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER represented the difficulty of deciding on the points in debate, but held if the gentleman from Massachusetts asserted it was pertinent to the subject before the House, it could not be excluded even if it did reflect upon a member, because it was contained in an official report.

Mr. HALE then said he trusted the gentleman from Massachusetts would not shame the Republican side of the House by such an attack upon a member when no response could be made.

Mr. BUTLER, not having heard the remark distinctly, asked Mr. Hale to repeat it, which the latter did, strongly emphasizing the word "shame."

Mr. BUTLER—I cannot understand it. I sat here with my lips sealed for hours yesterday and heard every hard word spoken against me, and there was no objection on the part of the objecting member from New York.

Mr. HALE—The gentleman is in error. I did raise the objection.

WHAT BENN NEVER EXPECTED TO SEE.

Mr. BUTLER—I have lived to see many things, and I expect to live to see many things more, barring accidents, but I never expected to live to hear in a House of Representatives that a public report, adopted by a former House, could not be read out of kind consideration to the feelings of some man who put himself in rebellion against the country.

Mr. BUTLER continued his remarks at some length after which the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

COMING TO A VOTE.

The first vote was on Kellogg's amendment to strike out of the House bill all in reference to schools and it was agreed to by a large majority but without the yeas apd nays.

The next vote was on Cessna's motion to substitue the Senate bill for the House bill, and it was rejected—yeas, 113; nays, 148.

A DEMOCRATIC FEATURE IN THE BILL.

The next vote was on inserting as a preamble to the bill that portion of the Democratic platform of 1872 which had been quoted by Mr. Burrows of Michigan.

Mr. POTTER (N. Y.) asked leave to add, as an amendment to the preamble, the fourth section of the same platform as follows: "Local self-government, with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any central power."

Objection was made and the amendment was not received.

The preamble was then adopted—yeas, 210; nays, 26.

The following is the vote in the negative: Messrs. Adams, Arthur, Bell, Berry, Blount, Bowen, Bright, Brombery, Brown, Caldwell, Chittenden, Crossland, Davis, Eldridge, Hancock, Harris, (Ga.) Hunter, McLean, Miller, Nesmith, Read, Schell, Stone, Williams (Mich.) Wilson (Md.), and Young, (Ky.)—26.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The bill was then passed—Yeas, 162; nays, 100, as follows:

Yeas: Messrs. Albert, Albright, Averill, Barber, Barrere, Bass, Begale, Biery, Bradley, Buffington, Bundy, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Butler (Mass.), Cain, Cannon, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Clark (N. J.), Clarke, (N. Y.), Clayton, Clements, Cobbe (Kansas), Coburn, Conger, Corwin, Colton, Crooke, Crounze, Curtis, Darrall, Dawes, Dobbins, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Eames, Field, Fort, Foster, Garfield, Gooch, Gunckel, Hagans, Hale (Me.), Hale (N. Y.), Harmer, Harris (Mass.), Hathorn, Hawley (Ill.), Hawley (Conn.), Hays, Hazelton (Wis.), Hazelton (N. J), Hendee, E. R. Hoar, Hodges, Hooper, Haskins, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurbut, Hyde, Hynes, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg, Lamport, Lansing, Lawrence, Lawson, Lewis, Loughridge, Lowe, Lynch, Matin, McCrary, McDill (Wis.), McDill (Iowa), McDougall, McKee, McNulta, Merriman, Monroe, Morey, Myers, Negley, Niles, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Page, Parker (Mo.), Parsons, Pelham, Pendleton, Phillips, Pierce, Pike, Platt (Va.), Poland, Pratt, Rainey, Rapier, Richmond, E. H. Roberts, Robinson (Ohio), Ross, Ruck, Sawyer, Saylor (Ind.), Scofield, Scudder (N. J.), Scudder (N. Y.), Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Shoemaker, Small, Smart, Smith (Pa.), Smith (La.), Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Ohio), Snyder, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevens (Mass), Stowell, Strawbridge, Sypher, Taylor, Thomas (N. C.), Thompson, Todd, Townsend, Tremain, Tyner, Waldron, Wallace, Ward (Ill.), Ward (N. J.), White, Whitely, Wilber, Willard (Vt.), Willard (Mich.), Williams (Wis.), Williams (Mass.), Williams (Ind.) Williams (Mich.), Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Ind.) and Woodworth—162.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Archer Arthur, Ash, Atkins, Banning, Beck, Bell, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bower, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Buckner, Butler (Tenn.) Caldwell, Caulfield, Chittenden, Clark (Mo.) Clymer, Comingo, Cook, Cox, Critenden, Crossland, Crutchfield, Davis, Dewitt, Durham, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Gidding, Glover, Gunter, Hamilton, Hancock, Harris (Ga.), Harris, (Va.), Harrison, Hatcher, Hereford, Herdon, Holman, Hunton, Knapp, Lamar, Lamison, Leach, Lofland, Lowndes, Luttrell, Magee, McLean, Milliken, Mills, Morrison, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, O'Brien, Parker (N. H.), Perry, Phelps, Potter, Randall. Redd, Robbins, W. R. Roberts, Robinson (Ill.), Saylor (Ohio), Schell, Schumaker, Sener, Sloan, Sloss, Smith (Va.), Speer, Stanard, Standiford, Stephens (Ga.), Stone, Storm, Swann, Thomas (Va.), Thornburgh (Va.), Vance, Waddell, Wells, Whitehead, Whitehouse, Willie, Wilson (Md.), Wolfe, Wood, Whitthorne, Young (Ky.), and Young (Ga.)—100.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the bill as passed, without preamble:

SECTION 1.—That all persons, within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2.—That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby to be recovered in an action of debt with full costs, and shall, for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined not less than 500 nor more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty day nor more than one year, provided that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or other their right to proceed in other jurisdiction shall be barred; but this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal law of any State, and provided further that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3.—That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the Courts of the several States cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in a territorial district or Circuit Courts of the United States whenever the defendant may be found without regard to the other party, and the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States and Commissioners appointed by Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States are hereby especially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed as the case may be for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court, as by law has cognizance of the offense in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases; provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person whether by reason of this act or otherwise, and any district attorney who shall wilfully institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required shall, for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, and to be recovered by an action of debt with full costs, and shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than a thousand nor more than five thousand dollars and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against any such District Attorney, or a judgment upon an indictment against any such District Attorney shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4.—That no citizen, possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for cause aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 5.—That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

Mr. CESSNA—The battle is over and the result is before us in the shape of a modified bill. I ask consent now that the Senate bill be taken from the Speaker's table and this bill substituted for it so as to save time.

Messrs. Speer and Randall, of Pennsylvania, objected.

[NOTE—The bill now goes to the Senate as an original House bill, without any relation whatever to the Senate bill already passed.]

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1875.

THE SENATE.

BILL RELATIVE TO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. MORTON also reported from the same committee a bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising therefrom. Placed on the calendar.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The bill provides that both Houses of Congress shall meet together at one o'clock on the last Wednesday in January next succeeding the meeting of the Electorial College, and be presided over by the President of the Senate. One teller shall be appointed by the Senate and two by the House, and they shall receive from the presiding officer the certificates as they are opened, and after reading them aloud, shall make a list of votes as they appear from the certificates. The result of their count and the names of persons, if there is any election, shall then be announced by the President of the Senate. If, however, upon the reading of any of the certificates, any question shall be raised in regard to the counting of votes therein certified, the Senate shall withdraw to its chamber, and each House shall decide upon the question raised. No electoral vote or votes from any State, to the counting of which objections have been made, shall be objected to except by an affirmative vote of the two Houses. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately reassemble, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted, and any other question pertinent to the object for which the two Houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in like manner.

The second section of the bill provides that if more than one return shall be received by the President of the Senate purporting to be a certificate of electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice President in such State, all such returns shall be opened by him in the presence of the two houses when assembled to count the votes, and that the return shall be counted, which the two Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be true and valid return.

The remaining sections of the bill limit each Senator and Representative to ten minutes each on speaking on any one question, provided that after such debate has lasted two hours, the majority of each House may direct the main question to be put without further debate, and provided that the joint meeting of the two Houses shall not be dissolved until the electoral votes are all counted and the result announced, but it shall be competent for either Houses, acting separately in the manner herein before provided to take a recess not beyond ten o'clock the next morning.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. POLAND made the majority report from the Committee appointed to investigate affairs in Arkansas, recommending no action to be taken in the case.

The minority report, signed by Mr. Ward, of Illinois, was also presented. He favors the restoration of Brooks and the overthrow of the present Constitution of the State.

The Hennipen Canal bill was then taken up. Pending discussion the House adjoured.

AFFLICTED LOUISIANA.

PROPOSED COMPROMISE MEASURE.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—Following is the Congressional Committee's proposition for the adjustment of Louisiana troubles:

Whereas, It is desirable to adjust the difficulties growing out of the general election in this State in 1872, the action of the Returning Board, in declaring and promulgating the results of the general election in the month of November last, and the organization of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of January last, such adjustment being deemed necessary to the re-establishment of peace and order in the State, now, therefore, the undersigned members of the Conservative party, and claiming to have been elected members of the House of Representatives, and that their certificates of election have been illegally withheld by the Returning Board, hereby severally agree to submit their claims to seats in the House of Representatives to the award and arbitrament of George F. Hoar, Wm. A. Wheeler, Wm. P. Frye and Samuel S. Marshall, members of the Congressional Committee now in New Orleans, who are hereby authorized to examine and determine the same upon the equities of the several cases, and when such award shall be made, we hereby severally agree to abide by the same and such of us as may become members of the House of Representatives under the arrangement hereby severally agree to sustain by our influence and votes the joint resolution hereinafter set forth, and the undersigned, claiming to have been elected Senators from the eighth and twenty-second Senatorial districts hereby agree to submit their claims to the foregoing award and arbitrament and in all respects to abide the results of the same and the undersigned, holding certificates of election from the Returning Board hereby severally agree that, upon the coming in of the award of the foregoing arbitrators, they will, when they shall have been ratified by the report of the Committee on Elections, and the qualifications of the body in session at the State House claiming to be the House of Representatives attend the settings of said House for the purpose of adopting said report, and if said report shall be adopted and the members embraced in the foregoing report shall be seated, then the undersigned severally agree that immediately upon the adoption of said report they will vote for the following resolutions:

Whereas, Doubts have existed and still exist as to the results of the election of this State in the month of November, 1872, and whereas, it is alleged, and by a large portion of this State believed, that the result of the election for members of the House of Representatives and for Treasurer in the month of November last was illegally determined and promulgated by the Returning Board, and whereas these doubts, allegations and belief have tended greatly to disturb the public mind and unsettle confidence, and injuriously to affect the material interests of the State, and, whereas, it is deemed necessary to the welfare of the State that an adjustment of the foregoing difficulties should be effected, therefore, be it hereby

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, that said assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State Government claiming to have been elected in 1872 and known as the Kellogg Government, or seek to impeach the Governor for any past official acts, and that henceforth they will accord to the said Governor all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws and advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of this State, and that the House of Representatives as to its members as constituted under the award of Geo. F. Hoar, Wm. A Wheeler, Wm. P. Frye and Samuel S. Marshall shall remain without change except by resignation or death or both, of members until a new general election—and that the Senate as herein recognized shall also remain unchanged except so far as that body may itself make changes on contests.

NO DEFINITE ACTION ON THE COMPROMISE.

This proposition was discussed in caucus but no definite action taken was by the Conservatives.

Republicans state that the members of the Kellogg House will accept no compromise. The resolution introduced yesterday in the Kellogg House inviting the absent members to return, and pledging co-operation in all Constitutional measures of reform produced considerable disorder and finally resulted in no quorum. The renewal of the subject of compromise today was the occasion of the greatest disorder, such as has not before prevailed since January 4th.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

IMMENSE MASS MEETING—THE INFAMOUS COMPROMISE MEASURE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE REJECTED.

The mass meeting at Clay Statue, Canal street, to-night to protest against the compromise with Kellogg, was presided over by Dr. E. Warren Brickell.

The meeting was addressed by Judge Manning, E. J. Ellis, H. N. Ogden, Gov. John McEuery and Hon. L. A. Wiltz.

The following is the preamble and resolutions endorsed by the committee of seventy, which were adopted.

Whereas, The rights and liberties of the people of Louisiana have assumed the proportion of a great national issue, and, whereas, the question of Constitutional liberty in the United States, involving the most sacred rights of the people in a State, and, whereas, any compromise with the usurpation of Kellogg whereby he or his government could obtain any recognition on the part of the people of Louisiana would be to condone an unparalelled wrong, and to acquiesce in arbitrary, illegal and oppressive acts whereby constitutional liberty has been imperilled, and, whereas, it is our duty to our God and our country to resist by all legal and political means in our power the consummation of these outrages, and, whereas, for the first time in all the weary years of our struggle for the rights of self government, the people of an entire Union have paused to listen to the story of our wrongs and to hear our warning cries, and their strong voices, full of sympathy, encouragement and support reach us and bid us to be firm and patient and urge us not to yield—they promise the speedy and total overthrow of our usurpers and oppressors and the restoration of our rights and liberties, and, whereas we are admonished by the graves of our fathers and by the memories of their sufferings in the cause of liberty, that it is our duty to suffer in the same holy cause, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we repudiate as being treasonable, any action on the part of any of the Representatives or Senators elected by the Conservative people of Louisiana looking to the recognition of Kellogg—the usurper—either directly or indirectly or of any portion of his usurping Government which, in effect, would condone the unparalelled infamy done to the people of Louisiana by the Federal military power on the fourth of January, 1875.

Resolved, That in entering into any compromise, bargain, arrangement or adjustment with the usurper Kellogg, and those who uphold or depend on him, Representatives, Senators or others elected by the Conservative people of Louisiana, have forgotten that they are servants with limited functions, and have now usurped the great interest and prerogative of the people, their masters, and that no such bargain, compromise, arrangement or adjustment is binding on the people, and will not be tolerated by them.

Resolved, That we will tell these men whom we elected to represent us and whom we have trusted, that we desire no compromise with the Kellogg usurpation; that we demand and will agree to nothing less than a reinstatement of the legally elected Legislature as it stood on the 4th of January when United States soldiers entered its portals to eject lawful representatives of the people, and that they must be reinstated unpledged and untrammelled save by the sanction of their official oaths and fealty, and the duty they owe to their country and their constituents.

Resolved, That we call upon our brave fellow-citizens of all parishes in the State to assemble in mass convention to join with us in uttering this solemn protest against the proposed action of those Senators and Representatives, who, forgetful of their duty or blinded by false considerations would undo all the results of our heroic efforts and surrender the struggle for rights and liberties which we hold dearer than life.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPROMISE.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—The proposed compromise is the general topic of conversation to-day, among politicians and business men. Indications are that the vote to-morrow in the Conservative caucus will be very close, members apparently being about equal for and against the compromise. It is understood not a member of the present Kellogg Legislature will yield, consequently the proposed adjustment is generally regarded impracticable.

Gen. Sheridan returned to-day. It is understood that the Congressional Committee are unanimous in the opinion that the action of the Returning Board was illegal, and that the Conservatives elected the majority of members of the Legislature at the late election. The Congressional Committee will conclude their investigation to-morrow, and leave at once for Washington.

ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

Report of the Investigating Committee

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The Select Committee on Arkansas Affairs made their report to-day in the House, which is a very lengthy document. They conclude their report as follows: The new Constitution we regard as Republican in form, and in many respects an improvement upon that of 1868. The committee are satisfied that the Convention to frame a Constitution and the Constitution itself were voted for and are satisfactory to the majority of voters and the people of the State.

The State officers were certainly elected by a majority of the votes cast, and we think by a majority of the votes in the State. The condition of the State has been as peaceful since the new government was inaugurated as it ever has been. The mass of people on both sides are inclined to peace and good government, and to allow the enjoyment of their legal rights. But there is a class of men, the outgrowth of the former state of society who delight in disturbing and depriving the colored people and northern people of their rights. These are young men who cannot be restrained. This class of men, together with the general custom of carrying deadly weapons, another legacy of barbarism are the real causes of violence and bloodshed. The changes caused by the war giving freedom and political equality to the colored people are not well relished by the Southern people, but most of them would do nothing to disturb them, but the class to which we have alluded feel that they may invade the rights of colored men, especially in any political quarrel, and that their offenses will be winked at. We are satisfied that the true prosperity of the Southern States depends more upon just and stern dealing by them with this lawless class of men than any other cause. Arkansas probably presents no different condition from that of other cotton States where political control has passed into the hands of the class who ruled before the war. The people of every State have a right to make their own Constitution to suit themselves, provided it be Republican in form, and in harmony with the Constitution of the United States and the National Government has not the authority to deprive them of that right.

The election held for the

THE COURTS.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The case of Stephen L. Ernest on trial on thirteen different indictments, charging him with illegal liquor selling, occupied the the entire day and is still on trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Lauer Bros. vs. Hacke. On trial.

In the case of **A. A. McCarthy** for use of the Duquesne Savings Bank vs. Michael O'Hara and Francis O'Hara, a scire facias on a mortgage, the jury found for the plaintiff for $18,301 35.

George Calhoun vs. Lydia B. Coulter, action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $282 87.

Killian, Oberman & Co. vs. for use, vs. Oliver Adams and wife, action for work and labor done. Judgment of non suit entered.

Alexander Hilands, Esq., was appointed receiver in the case of Kier's administrators vs. David Stewart.

James Harrison vs. Joseph Lowry and Eliza Lowry, impleaded with George McCandless and Mrs. E. F. Denny, action of ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff for six and a quarter cents damages and costs.

Boatmans' Fire and Marine Insurance Co. vs H. B. Wilkins and Wm. Bagaley, impleaded with Robert Finney. This was an action against the defendants and bondsmen of Robert Finney, late Treasurer of the plaintiff's Company, who was a defaulter. Verdict for defendants by instruction of the Court. The bond was for $15,000.

Henry McGowan vs. Robert Ord, action for work done. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

Pierce Sinnott vs. John Miller; action on a building contract. Judgment of nonsuit entered.

John Kennedy vs. William Henry. The action is on a promissory note, the defendant being the endorser. Jury out.

Wm. Chisholm vs. F. Schroeder. Verdict for plaintiff for $205 56.

J. Dauerty vs. James Kelly. On trial. This is an action to recover $600 alleged to have been over paid on some real estate transaction in Wilkinsburg.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

James M. Lambing, of Armstrong county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy.

Messimer & Backus vs. Jas. Lambing, Armstrong county, debtor.

Keese Perry & Co., of Crawford county, bankrupts. Leave granted C. H. Ames, one of the bankrupts, to file supplemental schedule.

Hiram Extine & Co., et al., creditors vs. Yerzuel & Bros., of Erie county. Proceedings discontinued.

U. S. Atterney Reed filed an information for forfeiture against the distillery, building, apple brandy, &c., owned by John South, and process of attachment and motion was awarded, returnable on the first Monday in March.

In the case of the United States against the distillery, building, &c., owned and claimed by Wm. Britton, of Brownsville, a petition for the release of the property on bond, having been presented, the petition was granted on filing a bond of $17,000.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier

Stephen L. Ernest is still on the rack. Yesterday afternoon was spent by counsel in arguing the case.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Harry McGowan vs. Ralph Ord the jury found for the defendant.

Joseph L. Lyttle vs. C. Olnhausen; an action on a contract. Verdict for plaintiff for $122 25.

National Trust Company for use of Jno. H. Bailey, receiver vs. Wm. W. Anderson; action on a promisory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,669 44.

R. B. Burgan vs. James Riley. An action to recover for building materials sold. On trial.

Whitmore, Wolf, Lane & Co. vs. Jake Hill. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $211 77.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Albert Fisher vs. Wm. J. Logan, the jury found for the plaintiff, for $500. The plaintiff, a colored man, rented a house from Logan, who was acting as the agent for a third party. Fisher went to pay his rent, when a dispute occurred between the parties. The defendant, who is an Alderman, made out a commitment and sent the plaintiff to jail. The plaintiff was committed for ten days, but the matter being called to the attention of Judge Sterrett, at the end of six days, Fisher was released. He then brought suit for damages on the ground that the Alderman acting in the capacity of a private citizen, had no right to commit a man for contempt or disorderly conduct.

The case of G. W. Canfield for use, vs. Richard Malone, John Truman and J. J. Rowe, is on trial. This is an action of trover and conversion to recover some $300, the value of certain lumber.

In the case of W. J. Daugherty vs. Jas. Kelly, the jury found for defendant.

The case of Ann Murdoch vs. William Hays, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Michael O'Roke, of Luzerne county, bnkrupt, a restraining order was granted on James Olvill & Co., and a hearing fixed for the 24th inst.

In the matter of Otto Hensell, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt, an order was made directing the examination before the Register of the bankrupt and his family.

In the case of Wm. L. Hamilton, of Clinton county, bankrupt, an injunction was ordered to issue against Hiram Myers.

In the case of Andrew Jackson, bankrupt, Allegheny City, the hearing on motion for an injunction against S. S. Jackson, further continued to the 15th inst.

For The Post.

THE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT MT. WASHINGTON—HOW IT OCCURRED, AND HOW IT RESULTED—HERMAN JUNKER'S NOBLE BEHAVIOR.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In the rush and hurry of a city like ours, the trifling incident of a carriage containing four persons falling over a precipice of three or four hundred feet high, has not attracted much attention. But there are circumstances connected with this frightful accident that would seem to require something more than the hurried and incomplete accounts of the professional reporters, who had little time to spend from other duties, but were compelled to make haste and overtake the next "item" of news or sensation.

All the citizens of Pittsburgh are expected to know when the accident occurred, but travelers and others but partially acquainted with the topography of our city will not fail to remember that on the south bank of the Monongahela, beginning at its junction with the Allegheny, there is a steep hill or bluff which rises some four hundred feet above the level of the river, and extends from the head of the Ohio for perhaps a mile up the Monongahela. In plain, primeval times we used to call it Coal Hill—but time and taste have changed its name—it is now "Mount Washington." Opposite the Monongahela Bridge this very steep "mount" is ascended by an inclined plane or railroad track worked by stationary engines—from its upper terminus and along the very "ragged edge" of the "mount" a carriage road is partly made westward or down the river, which, "for grandeur" we suppose, has been called "Grandview avenue."

But this finely cleped carriage way, which was begun before the borough of Mount Washington was annexed (against its own consent, we believe) to the city of Pittsburgh, is not yet finished according to the original plan, and has been the theme of much contention in and out of councils, and between the city authorities and the people living on "Coal Hill," many of whom have no other means of reaching their homes in any vehicle except by this perilous passage. And here let it be remarked, that the infamous "Ring" who controls the money, the morals, the politics and the legislation of this city—who robs its submissive people by scandalous and oppressive taxes, and riots on the spoils, had no public money to spare from other enterprises more profitable to themselves, with which to complete this most necessary avenue of "Grandview." The dangers of it were known to all who live near the precipice, but the "Ring" turned a deaf ear to all appeals for its completion.

Well—a citizen who lives near the western end of this "Grandview," invited many friends from other parts of the city to a merry-making at his house. They were to ascend the hill by the railroad before mentioned, and there to take carriages to his dwelling along the "Grandview" avenue aforesaid. Now the chief peril was at a point where the "avenue" was about seven—not over eight feet wide—and from the hill on the angle of the inner side of the narrow cut, a small spring of water had flowed or dripped out; and being frozen, formed a mass of ice sloping outwardly from the hill, and taking up perhaps two feet of the seven feet which formed the carriage way (and foot-walk, too), of "Grandview avenue,"—which is on the South Side in the consolidated city of Pittsburgh. On the right of this partly ice-covered seven foot way, was a precipice 350 or 400 feet in height; on the left was a perpendicular "cut" some ten or fifteen feet in height, and this, let us repeat, was the only road that many of the people of that locality had to reach their homes, or for business or for pleasure travel!

When the guests had arrived at the head of the Inclined Railway, the carriages were there to receive them, but it is not alleged or believed that the owners or drivers of the vehicles knew all the perils of "Grandview avenue," especially when darkness was added to the other dangers. One or two of the carriages, however, got safely over, but the next, although preceded by a man with a lantern, slipped on the slanting ice, and went crashing down the precipice. The hind wheels swayed off to the outer side, and the carriage, horses and passengers altogether, seemed to be whelmed in sudden and complete ruin.

But the carriage which immediately followed, brought an effective and real hero to the scene, to which was soon attracted a throng of people with many lanterns and much loud and useless talk. The unfortunates had got out of the carriage somehow, after it had went over, and in its downward way it had rolled upon some of them. They, however, slided and scrambled and pitched down about two hundred feet, and finally falling over a perpendicular rock which had been cut down squarely in front about ten feet, they landed on a partially, level, but narrow ledge below. Then those who were not too badly stunned or hurt, were calling from the darkness for help, when young Herman Junker arrived. "I'll go down to them, and see what I can do," he said, with prompt and noble courage. The buzzing, bustling crowd tried in vain to persuade him not to go, for with timid caution, they feared that he would only add another to the wounded, perhaps dying victims who were shouting and struggling below. But he did not hesitate—he was not to be balked in his heroic and merciful purpose.

It was just possible, by clinging to bushes and roots and protruding stones, and sliding and tumbling and rolling by turns, for a young and active man to make the descent without falling to the bottom, or to the railroad which was cut along the breast of the hill about eighty feet from the foot. He soon came to the rock and called to the bruised and helpless party below. They begged and beseeched him to stop where he was or he would certainly fall upon them. Then they took counsel together and called up for a rope and lantern. A strong clothes line (out only a clothes line) was let down with a young man fastened to the end of it. Then young Junker took the rope and now having a lantern, he went down to the suffering group It was concluded to take up the one most injured first. He was made fast to the rope and Junker and his colleague steadied him, while with the aid of the slender cord they crawled and scrambled to the top. Then Junker went down again, and brought up a lady who was of the party, whose coolness and courage were most remarkable, and greatly tended to the rescue of them all. Two more trips had to be made by Junker to complete his noble work, and then the whole four who went down were brought to the top of the hill and provided for. The carriage was broken to atoms and both horses were killed!

In order to form a proper idea of the coolness and self-possession of Mr. Junker, we must recall the facts that the people who he sought to rescue were, he did not know how far—down a steep and rugged hill—where there was uncertain footing in daylight, and that it was nine o'clock of a dark and dismal night that the carriage went over. He did not know if he should slip where he should bring up—perhaps upon the railroad, three hundred feet below this roadway—the first and only place, indeed, where he knew he could find level footing. Such heroism, unsustained as it was by the aid and example of others, or any one at the outset—but undertaken in disregard of their fearful warnings, is rare indeed, and is deserving of all men's praise and admiration. There is no promotion nor pecuniary reward for the doers of such deeds as this—no brevets nor medals, nor rich gifts, nor epaulettes, such as are accorded to the successful leader of a forlorn hope, or to him who is the first to mount the walls of a beseiged fortress. To all the gratitude that follows a humane and benevolent action, heroically and promptly done, young Herman Junker is entitled.

It may be added that those who got to the scene of festivity on that occasion had of course to return, when the evening was over, but they did not ride across the dangerous pass. They walked close behind their carriages, so as to be able to hold them if they looked like swaying over. It is not probable that such another perilous "avenue" is to be found in any city of this country, large or small. The existence of such a dangerous highway is another astounding proof of the shameful misgovernment of the "City Ring" of Pittsburgh. The imminent danger of the road has been known for a year or more, and the people of the neighborhood have for all that time vainly tried to obtain from the tyrants and extorters of taxes who rule this city, any redress, or a road that they can go upon without peril of their lives and property.

O. M.

FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS

Nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nervine properties, especially adapting it to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation or ulceration, or from nervousness or neuralgic pains. Mr. G. W. Seymour, druggist, Canton, N. Y., writes Dr. Pierce as follows: "The demand for your Favorite Prescription is wonderful, and one man stated to me that his wife had not done a day's work in five months, when she commenced taking your Favorite Prescription, took two bottles and is now on the third bottle, and is able to do her house-work alone and milk fourteen cows twice a day." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all dealers in medicines.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	114⅞
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	120⅜
Five-Twenties, 1862	116⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	117⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865	119
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119
Five-Twenties, 1867	119⅜
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119⅜
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	119⅜
Ten-Forties	114⅜
Ten-Forties (coupons)	117⅛
Currency Sixes	119⅜
New Five Per Cents	115⅛

STOCKS.

Western Union	72¾
Adams Express	100¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	84
American Express	63⅛
United States Express	56⅜
Pacific Mail	39⅝
New York Central	101⅛
Erie	27⅞
Harlem	127⅜
Michigan Central	75¼
Michigan Southern	79
Union Pacific	40⅝
Illinois Central	109
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92⅛
Northwestern	44⅛
Northwestern preferred	87
Rock Island	103⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	56⅜
Toledo and Wabash	13⅜
Fort Wayne	97½
Chicago and Alton	21¾
Ohio and Mississippi	5
O. C. and I. C.	

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, February 11, 1875.

REMARKS — The market is moving slowly presenting but few changes worthy of notice; dealers are speaking more hopefully than they did for some days since; most of them have made up their minds that a revival of trade is near at hand; many also think that that the dead lock between the puddlers and the mills will soon be adjusted; we hope this may be so; a general revival of trade will be very acceptable to a very large class of persons who have been anxiously awaiting such an event for some time; our rivers are still blockaded with ice and unless we have a change is likely to remain so for some time. Flour—The market was steady but not very active; prices have undergone no quotable change; holders of standard or favorite brands are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The receipts are again increasing. Bacon—Dealers report a fair local and a moderate shipping demand. The card rates remain unchanged. Butter—For the present at least the top figures appear to have been reached. The receipts are steadily increasing. The only demand was for choice for family use.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,250	Oats, sks	1,000
Wheat, sks	488	Corn, sks	1,530
Apples, bbls	30	Butter, pkgs	47
Barley, sks	1,360	Hay, bales	585
Bacon, tcs	279	Bacon, pcs	2,710
Potatoes, bush	770	Cheese, bxs	135

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We have to report a quiet market and a moderate demand: this, however, is generally the situation at this season of the year; the rates are; soda ash common 3¼c; refined 4¼c; pearls 9c; potash 8@8¼c; black lead 4c; fluor spar 1¾c; nitrate soda 3½c per lb.

APPLES—The demand was fair and sales are regular at the advance we have before noted; the receipts have been light, still the stock on hand is considered ample for present purposes; we quote prime to choice at $2 75@3 00 per barrel; good to medium $2@2 25; common $1 75 per bushel.

APPLE BUTTER—We have no improvement to note as relates to prices or demands; the stock in the market is a large one; holders are more anxious to realize; we can report sales at 50@60c per gallon.

ALES—In good supply; prices are weak and somewhat uncertain; the card rates are: India a'e $11; XX ale $10; X ale $9; porter $10; half barrels in proportion.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market contains an ample supply; dealers report sales of the former at $2 12@2 25 per gallon; the latter at $1 04@1 06.

BEESWAX—Market inactive; we quote nominally at 28@31c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Very dull; prices further declined with sales at 2¾@3c per lb to the trade; 3¼c in a jobbing way.

BEANS—Are dull; prices weak and unsatisfactory; sales were made at various prices at $1 60@2 00 per bushel.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing, with a fair supply in the market; sales were made at a wide range of prices; prime 25c; choice 28c; fancy 30c; common grades were very dull having no fixed value.

BROOM CORN—As before noted there was a good demand and an active market; holders are well pleased with the situation; we quote as follows: choice green 11@11½c per lb; good green 10½@11c; red tipped 10@10½c; common 8¼@9c.

BROOMS—Business and activity was the rulling feature of the market; prices have and upward look; we quote No 2, per dozen, $2 35; No 2, $2 75; No 4, $3; No 5, $3 50; No 6, $3 75; No 3, carpet brooms $4; No 4 do, $4 25 per dozen.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The demand was fair and sales regular; the card rates are: ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

BAGGING—In fair supply; we quote Penn Mill, two bush 35c; two half do 40c, three do 48c each.

CHEESE—The market was a quiet one; the sales were moderate as follows in a jobbing way; prices: Ohio Goshen 16@16½c; New York do 17@17½c; Sweitzer dull; Ohio offered at 15@16c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Market quiet; prices unchanged; we can report sales all the way from $10@14 per lb.

COKE—The dullness we have before noted continues; sales were reported at $2 50 per ton, a long figure.

CANNED GOODS—In good supply; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

EGGS—Are firm; fresh ones 28@30c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Dull; live geese 52@56c; No 2 do 25@40c per lb.

FLOUR—The market was a quiet one; choice brands white winter wheat $6@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; Corn meal $3 40@3 75 per bbl; oat meal $7 75@8 per bbl.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6; Shat I. O. U. $5 75; Persian $3 75; Colgate's Palm, ⅛s and ¼s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant Toilet $4 50; Colgate's C.C.C. $1 75; X Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 6c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per grs, $36.

GRAIN—The market for some days past could not be called an active one; buyers were not disposed to purchase very liberally. Wheat quiet, with light stocks to operate on; prices are evidently weakening; we quote choice Kentucky white at $1 30@1 35; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 16@1 19; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 14@1 16. Corn was dull without quotable change; shelled, high mixed 74@75c; low mixed 72@73c, ear corn was nominal at 74@75c for prime yellow; 72@73c for mixed. Oats are in full demand; holders are asking 65@65½c for prime white; 62½@63½c for mixed. Rye is held firmly; prices tending upward, we quote at $1 08@1 12 per bushel. Barley—prices are altogether nominal; the receipts of all kinds of grain continues very light.

HAY—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices are weak but are not quoted lower; we note sales of baled at $16, 18@22 per ton as per quality and condition.

HOMINY—Steady, with sales at $4 50@4 75 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Demand active at the following: bran $1 20@1 25 per cwt. on track by the car load; seconds and shipstuffs $1 30@1 35.

ONIONS—There is a fair jobbing demand $3 50@4 00 per bbl.

OILS—Lard is higher; extra winter strained $1 13@1 15; No. 2 73@75c.

PEA NUTS—Dull and lower; sales of red 6@6½c; white 8½@9c.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—Are in fair demand; the rates are: Hams 13½@13¾c; shoulders 9@10c; breakfast bacon 13½c; dried beef 15c, beef tongues $7 per doz; short rib sides 11½c; clear 12c. Mess pork $20 50 per barrel. Pigs feet ½ bbls $4; ¼ do $2. Lard—tierces 14¼c; ½ bbls 15c; in 3 lb caddies 17¼c; in 5 lb do 17c; do 3 lb pails 17¾c; in 5 lb do 17½c; in 6 lb do 17c. Ham sausage 10c per pound.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens at 12@13c per lb; turkeys 14@15c.

POTATOES—Dull; sales by the car load at 80@83c.

SEEDS—Firm; clover wanted; stocks light; we quote at $6 75@7; timothy $2 90@3; flax nominal.

TALLOW—Firm; good country 7½@8c; city 8¼@9c.

SALT—Steady; sales by the car load at $1 60; in a jobbing way at $1 80@1 85 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1875.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle was not so heavy as last week, and as there were a good many cows of through stock the number on the market was not great. The quality of the stock was generally good, there being but a small proportion of stockers and common cattle. There was plenty of that kind for the demand, however, as the buyers of this class of stock are mostly out of the market. Prices advanced about an eighth all around and the market closed firm at the advance. Prospects for next week are fair at the following quotations

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	6 62½@6 87½
Choice 1,300 lbs	6 37 @6 50
Choice 1,200 lbs	5 87 @6 12½
Choice 1,100 lbs	5 12½@5 62½
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 62½@4 87½
Common 800 to 1,000 lbs	3 75 @4 75

HOGS.

The supply of hogs in the market for the past week has been very light and prices have advanced on all grades fully 20c per 100 lb. Philadelphia men have not been buying to-day. Yorkers are going off about as fast as they are received. At present there are not many hogs left in the pens and unless the supply increases very much we think prices will remain firm.

We quote as follows.

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$7 50@7 65
Yorkers	6 75@6 85
Very common light pigs	6 50@6 75

SHEEP.

There was no change in the prices of sheep since last week. There was only a fair run and all were sold. Buyers complained a little about prices being too high for them to make money but as the supply was not too much for the demand they were not able to make shippers reduce the price;

The following are the

PRICES.

Best 100 to 115 lbs	$6 25@6 50
Good 93 to 100 lbs	5 75@6 00
Fair 85 to 90 lbs	5 00@5 50
Common 70 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1875.

CATTLE.

The offerings in the market were again light; yet notwithstanding this fact the market was not a very active one and prices ruled in favor of buyers; prices were very unsatisfactory; drovers now lead in the complaints. The offerings were as usual of a mixed kind, including almost every variety. Dealers say truly that it is a losing business to pay for cash and to sell on time is not a very profitable business; towards the close the pens were pretty well cleaned of cattle; those remaining unsold were not of a very desirable description; so far as relates to prices we have no change to note. Sales were made at a variety of prices according to condition; those that remained unsold would be driven to the central yards in search of a purchaser.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra to fancy	$7 00@7 50
Medium to good	6 00@6 50
Fair	5 00@5 50
Common	3 50@4 00
Mixed lots	3 00@3 50
Bulls	3 00@4 00

SHEEP.

The offerings were the smallest we have had for a long time, being less than 500 head all told; notwithstanding this fact the supply exceeded the demand and at the close several bunches remained unsold. The fact is the mutton market has been very much neglected lately; buyers appear to supply themselves with something else besides mutton; drovers are becoming discouraged; they contend that prices in the country are entirely too high and that it is almost impossible to realize a profit on sheep. The following are the current rates in a retail way: we quote Prime to extra, 6½@7c; medium to good 5½@6c, and $2@2 50 per head for common.

HOGS.

The season for anything like activity is over. The offerings were light. The sales made were few and in a retail way, held principally by regular dealers; we quote tops at 7½@7¾c per lb; common to fair 7@7½c.

VEAL CALVES.

The receipts recently have been small, owing in part to the extreme cold weather, and while the market may be firmer in consequence, prices have undergone no quotable change. We continue former quotations; 6¼@7c per lb for good, and 5½@6c for common.

FRESH COWS.

The market was almost bare to-day, which may be attributed to the extreme cold weather as well as the icy condition of the country roads, rendering it almost impossible to drive any distance. Prices, however, have undergone no quotable change.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, February 11, 1875.

REMARKS—The petroleum markets yesterday were easier and the upward movement that has characterized them so strongly for some time past seems to have ceased. The market was quotable yesterday at $1 70 for United at wells or 15c below the highest figure of the past. It would probably be better for the stability and prosperity of the oil interests to have the crude article assume a fixed value which would yield a moderate profit to the producer than to undergo the violent fluctuations that have hitherto worked its course in the market. For this reason unprejudiced observers would not be sorry to see the market assume a steady character at about $1 60@1 70. Refined is also a little eazier but not quotably lower.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 70@1 72½. Union do $1 67½@1 70; Karns $1 65@1 67½; Karns do $1 60@1 62½. Immediate shipment $1 86¾@1 90. Sales at Parkers amounts to 73,900 barrels and at other points 8,000 barrels.

REFINED.

The market is a little easier, New York quotations being about ¼ below the last report. We quote here 11¾@12c for standard white at works on cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined is quoted at 14½@14¾c for prompt delivery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Spot refined is quotable at 14¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet and prices unchanged.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, February 10.—The Herald says: The market opened with offerings at 1 70¾ and rapidly declined during the day to $1 60 at which point it reached at half-past two. At five the price had appreciated 5c; at fifteen minutes past five $1 70 was paid; at the close $1 70 bid and $1 72½ asked.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot	$1 90
1,000 bbls spot	1 88½
1,000 bbls spot	1 92½

OIL CITY.

2,000 bbls spot	1 87½
1,000 bbls "	1 90

LOWER ROAD.

2,000 bbls "	1 86¾

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls spot	1 65
1,500 bbls " "	1 67½
1,000 bbls Karns	1 60
1,500 bbls "	1 62½
3,000 bbls Relief " "	1 60
1,000 bbls "	1 62½
1,000 bbls Immediate shipment	1 87½
2,500 bbls " " "	1 86¾
19,000 bbls " " "	1 90
2,000 bbls United at wells	1 76¾
5,000 bbls " " "	1 75
3,500 bbls " " "	1 68¾
5,000 bbls " " "	1 72½
3,000 bbls " " "	1 73¾
2,000 bbls " " "	1 72½
2,500 bbls Union " "	1 75
2,500 bbls " " "	1 70
1,000 bbls " " "	1 68¾
3,500 bbls " " "	1 72½
4,000 bbls " " "	1 71¼

NEW YORK, February 10.—Closing of the 9th: Petroleum—The market shows a slight alteration in the buyers favor with a quiet trade; crude in bulk is quoted at 7¾c; refined at 14¾c, with a sale of 4,000 barrels late yesterday at 14¾c; cases at 20c for shipment; city Naphtha at 9¾@10c. After a change a sale was reported of 10,000 barrels; refined for New York delivery at 14¼c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 14¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—Market firm; S. W. 14¼c; crude 7¾c; bulk in cases 19c; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, February 10.—Market very unsettled at $1 90@1 92½;

OIL CITY, February 10.—Market quiet and nominal at $1 89@1 90.

ROUSEVILLE, February 10.—Market quiet at $1 80@1 82½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 10.—Market weaker and declining; sales at $1 82½.

TIDIOUTE, February 10.—Market quiet and little easier at $1 55@1 57½ at wells.

PARKERS, February 10. —Market quiet and steady; United $1 70 and nominal; Union $1 67½ and nominal; Shipment $1 88½@1 90 and nominal.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, February 10.—5 P.M.—Consols for money 92¾@92⅞; for account 92¾@93; 5-20s '65, 107¾; do '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 105¼; new 5s 102¾; New York Central 92; Erie 25; preferred 43.

PARIS, February 10.—Rentes 64 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 10.—5 20s, '62, 98⅝.

ANTWERP, February 10.—Petroleum—refined 27⅛.

LIVERPOOL, February 10. — Cotton steady; middling upland 7¾; Orleans 7¾@8; sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales speculation and export; 1,0000 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon l. c. m. 43s 3d; shoulders 34s 6d; hams l. c. 52s.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Money loaned at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 to 6. Sterling unsettled, with actual business at 484½ for sixty days and 487½ for sight. Customs receipts $468,000.

Gold was strong, opening at 114⅝ and closing at 114¾. Carrying rates 1 and 2 per cent and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $353,000. Clearings $85,000,000. Governments firm. Railroads in good demand. State bonds steady.

The stock market opened strong and higher. A decline, however, of ¼ to 2½ per cent. afterwards ensued. Wabash fell off from 15¼ to 12¾, C. C. and I. C. from 6¼ to 4¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph common from 20¾ to 19¼; Northwest from 44⅝ to 44¼; preferred from 58 to 57; St. Paul common from 36⅜ to 35¾; Western Union from 72⅞ to 72½; Lake Shore from 73¾ to 73⅛; Union Pacific from 40⅝ to 40⅜; Ohios from 27¾ to 27⅜, and Pacific Mail from 33½ to 30⅝. During the last hour there was a decidedly improved feeling and prices made considerable upward progress. Pacific Mail reacted to 31¾; Lake Shore stiffening up to 73⅜; Northwestern common to 43½; St. Paul common to 36½, and Western Union Telegraph to 73 paid and bid. The general market wound up firm. Transactions aggregated 146,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Pacific Mail, 27,000 Western Union, 14,000 Northwest, 7,000 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Paul, 6,000 C. C. and I. C., 5,000 Erie, 11,000 Lake Shore. 17,000 Wabash, and 11,000 Union Pacific.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Cotton quiet at 15⅝@16c; futures closed firm; sales 16,800 bales; February 15¾c; March 15 13 16@15 27-32c; April 16 3-16@16 7-32c; May 16 15-32@16¼c; June 16 25-32@16 13-16c; July 17 -132@17 1-16c; August 17⅛@17 5-32c; September nominally at 16¾c. Flour dull; receipts 8,000 bbls; superfine western and State $3 80@4 20; common to good $4 65@4 75; good to choice $4 80@5 25; white wheat extra $5 25@5 75; extra Ohio $4 65@6 30; St. Louis $4 75@8. Rye flour dull at $4 25@4 35. Corn meal heavy. Wheat—No 1 spring $1 14@1 18; No 3 do $1 02@1 03; No 2 Chicago $1 03@1 06; No 2 Milwaukee $1 07@1 09½; amber western $1 24@1 25. Rye quiet at 91@95c. Barley dull; prime Canada $1 50. Malt dull; poor western $1 20. Corn firm; receipts 180,000 bushels; mixed western 80½@81½c; yellow do and high mixed 81¼c. Oats active; prices unchanged; receipts 4,000 bush. Hay unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7⅛@7¾c; prime 7¾c; centrifugal 8¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 60@62½c. Rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum easier; refined held at 14½c; crude 7¾@7¾c. Eggs firm; western 35@36c. Pork dull at $19 75. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; middles steady; long clear western 10¾c; long and short clear 10¾@10¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 14 1-16c. Butter dull; western 15@24c. Cheese firm at 10@16c. Whisky irregular and unsettled at $1 05. Cloverseed dull; western 11¼@11¼c. Rosin quiet at $2 10@2 15. Turpentine quiet at 38½c.

Dry Goods.

There was a brisk movement in fancy and shirting prints, and ginghams, brown and bleached cottons, denims, corset jeans and rolled jacconets in steady request and firm at current rates. Cottonades active and firm. Amoskeag ginghams advanced to 12c. Worsted dress fabrics less active. Cotton hosiery in good demand. Housekeeping linens, white goods and Hamburg embroideries fairly active.

Wool.

BOSTON, February 10.—Wools remains quiet. Manufacturers purchase only in lots as wanted. Holders are still confident and not disposed to press sales at any concession. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 53@57c for XXX and medium; Wisconsin and Michigan 49@52c; combing and delaine fleeces 59@65c; washed 42@45c; unwashed superior 45@55c; choice X 50@52½c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower No 1 spring 89c; No 2 do 83¾c spot seller February; 84¾c seller March; 85¾ seller April; 90@90¾c seller May; No. 80½@81c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 61¾@61¾c spot or seller February; 62¾c bid for seller March; 63¾c bid for seller April; rejected 61c. Oats dull; No 2 51¾@53c spot or seller February. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No 2 $1 10½@1 11 spot. Rye firm; No 1 97@98c. Pork active at $18 30 spot; $18 45 seller March; $18 65@18 70 seller April. Lard—demand active and prices advanced at $13 55@13 57½ spot; $13 90 seller April. Bulk meats dull but unchanged. Whisky—demand active and prices have advanced; sold at $1 05; held at $1 00. On call board in the afternoon grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged, in every respect.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—Cotton quiet at 15c. Flour, wheat, rye and barley unchanged. Corn firmer at 67@68c. Oats active at 59@63c. Oils unchanged. Linseed 82@83c. Eggs firm at 32c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Pork active at $19. Lard steady; kettle $14 25@14 50. Bacon firm; shoulders held at 8¾@8¼c; clear 11¼c. Green meats steady; shoulders 10c; clear rib 9¾c. Whisky unsettled at $1 05. Hogs dull; common $6 50@6 75. bulk sales $7 30@7 35.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—Flour dull; superfine $3 75@3 87½; Iowa, Wi-consin and Minnesota firm; extra $4 87½@5 75. Wheat dull; red $1 16@1 18; amber $1 21. Rye firm at 95c. Corn in moderate demand; yellow 58@59c; western mixed 80c. Oats advancing at 62½@67c. Pork quiet at $20@20 50. Petroleum nominal; refined 14½c; crude 11¼c; bbls. 8c bulk. Whisky $1 03. Clover seed scarce at 10@12c. Butter steady; New York State and Bradford county extra 35@37c. Cheese firm; New York fancy 16¾c. Eggs quiet at 37@38c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No 1 amber western $1 23; No 2 $1 21; No 1 red $1 20; No 2 red $1 16. Corn weaker; western 77c. Oats firm; white 67; mixed 65@66c. Rye firmer at $1@1 01. Provisions steady. Pork $19 50@20. Bacon—shoulders 8½c; clear rib 11½c; hams 14½@15c. Lard 13¾@14c. Butter and Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady at 18¾@20½c. Whisky excited and higher at $1 03@1 05.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—Cotton, flour, wheat and rye dull but unchanged. Corn dull at 62@62¾c. Oats dull at 56